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GORBACHEV, SCIENTISTS DISCUSS ISSUES AT FORUM

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["Mikhail Gorbachev's Meeting With Representatives of the International Scientist Forum for the Cessation of Nuclear Tests" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul (TASS) -- Today, M.S. Gorbachev, at the request of the foreign participants, met with a group of scientists, the initiators of a forum.

Present were: G.B. Marini-Bettolo, professor of Rome University and member of the Papal Academy of Sciences; P. Starlinger, professor of Cologne University, FRG; K. (Fushimi), Japanese member of parliament; F. von Hippel, professor at Princeton University, USA; O. Nathan, rector of Copenhagen University, Denmark: J. Rotblatt, professor of the University of London, Great Britain; O.P. (Lenci), Union of Italian Scientists for Disarmament, Italy; P. (Derek), professor at Toronto University, Canada; T. (Atayev), professor at Ankara University, Turkey; A.T. Balevski, president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; S. Bergstroem, professor of the Karolinskia Institute of Sweden; W. Kalweit, vice president of the GDR Academy of Sciences; T. Cochran, professor, chief geophysicist for seismography of the U.S. National Resources Defense Council; Soviet scientists A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; P.N. Pedoseyev and Ye.P. Velikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Academicians Ye.I. Chazov, R.Z. Sagdeyev, A.M. Prokhorov, G.A. Arbatov, V.I. Godlanskiy, A.G. Aganbegyan, and Ye.M. Primakov.

Prof G.B. Marini-Bettolo handed M.S. Gorbachev a declaration that was unanimously adopted at the forum addressed to the leaders of all nuclear powers, first of all of the USSR and the United States.

When handing over the document, Marini-Bettolo said:

Esteemed Mr General Secretary! It is a great honor and a great satisfaction for me on behalf of all the participants of the international forum of scientists for the banning of nuclear tests, to hand you the text of the declaration on which we have worked for 3 days. This document is the result of open, constructive, mutually beneficial discussions. Our declaration was adopted unanimously.

This has become possible thanks to the atmosphere created both by the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, as well as by the cooperation of scientists in the sphere of setting up seismic monitoring to ensure theat nuclear explosions are not carried out.

Allow me, Mr General Secretary, to express the wish and the hope that our actions and efforts will be understood and adopted by all leaders of states in the name of the good of all mankind.

M.S. Gorbachev: You are guests, I am here at your request, so if any of those who are present here wants to say something, please go ahead.

Prof F. von Hippel: I have been asked to say a few words in addition to those said by my colleague. The unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, introduced by the Soviet Union, is of extraordinary significance and has had an enormous influence on world public opinion. It demonstrated the increased confidence of the Soviet Union in the new way of thinking. It proves once again your understanding of the fact that no new nuclear weapon can change the fact that the Soviet Union and the United States have the capacity to annihilate one another many times over.

A new way of thinking also is growing and gaining strength in the United States. The majority of physicists from leading U.S. universities have signed an open letter in which they declare their refusal to work for the SDI program because they consider it to be a dangerous business.

The Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions has also strengthened this new thinking in U.S. public opinion. Public opinion polls conducted at home show that presently a majority is in favor of the United States joining the Soviet moratorium. According to the latest data, this notion is supported by 56 percent of Americans.

Although the U.S. Congress does not usually intervene in issues of this kind -- it is a presidential prerogative -- nevertheless there is a significant minority in Congress that considers it necessary to reduce the appropriations assigned to conducting nuclear tests.

It is probable that the first proposal of that kind presented to the Congress will be defeated; but if it turns out that a sufficient number of congressmen favor that proposal and the difference in votes is insignificant, the positions of those against nuclear tests will become significantly stronger. Then, within a year, one could count on some positive changes. That, however, will only take place in the event the Soviet Union continues its unilateral moratorium.

The forces of peace in the United States have grown significantly strong thanks to cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council. The U.S. public is afraid that the Soviet Union is hiding its secrets and this fear is being exploited by the advocates of creating new nuclear weapons.

Your assent to the installation of U.S. seismic equipment in the region of Semipalatinsk, that is, in the region where Soviet nuclear tests are conducted, shows that new thinking exists in practice in the Soviet Union and is manifest in the desire to provide others with the opportunity of seeing what you are doing.

Judging from an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the U.S. public shows interest in our joint undertaking, and, evidently, this interest will grow as our joint activity expands. Apart from the fact that seismologists long to allay fears regarding the secrecy of the Soviet Union, they are also in fact reaffirming that it is possible, with the aid of instruments, to avoid any possibility of concealing the slightest nuclear explosion.

I have a seismograph printout that clearly shows how a few years ago an earthquake in Kamchatka was pinpointed in Norway. It also pinpoints a small nuclear explosion (500 tons) which was carried out at the same time at a distance of approximately 2,000 km from the apparatus. It illustrates that with the aid of such equipment it is possible to pinpoint even the most insignificant nuclear explosions.

Ye. P. Velikhov: I would like to say very briefly that scientists from 32 countries have attended our forum, and over 70 people have spoken. Among these are seismologists and physicists who have been involved in the development of nuclear weapons. Questions of the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons have also been discussed.

It has been a broad forum and its main conclusions are as follows: It has been shown in a very representative manner that a problem such as monitoring practically does not exist as a technical problem, and that monitoring by methods developed by geophysicists is entirely reliable. Of course, there are various possibilities to conceal nuclear blasts. But, we see that the improvement of seismic technology makes it possible practically to beat those possibilities.

The work now being conducted jointly by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council is directed at this point. The question of what importance a complete ban on all nuclear tests would have was also discussed at the forum. Speakers paid particular attention to the fact that both in the past and in the future the result of conducting underground nuclear tests was and will be the creation of new kinds of nuclear weapons that destabilize the world situation. Therefore, the complete ban on tests is required, as well as the blocking of all channels for the qualitative development [razvitiye] of nuclear weapons.

Professor Cochran also spoke at the forum. Together with Soviet scientists, he has already had time to install seismic equipment near Semipalatinsk and to obtain the first oscillogram.

O. Nathan: We all have been very much impressed by the speech of Dr T. Taylor, who was one of the creators of atomic weapons in the United States. He explained that it takes a lot of time to develop [razvitiye] new nuclear weapons through tests; therefore the Soviet Union need not worry about the fact that the United States has not yet taken a sensible decision regarding nuclear tests. He also said that the USSR should continue its moratorium without fear that the United States may create new weapons in a short time.

M.S. Gorbachev: It is not Teller who is for intensifying the arms race?

Voices: No, they have similar names.

M.S. Gorbachev: Because I was about to express doubt as to the necessity of listening to your view, as we know Teller's point of view very well.

J. Rotblatt: I would like to add something regarding public opinion polls about the Soviet initiative in Great Britain. The following question was asked: "Should Great Britain reciprocate the Soviet Union's unilateral nuclear moratorium?" Eighty-four percent replied "yes." The most interesting thing is that 60 percent of conservatives, that is, Margaret Thatcher's supporters, replied to the question in the affirmative.

M.S. Gorbachev: That is interesting, interesting also from the political point of view. After all, presidents and prime ministers get to their office as the result of a majority of votes at elections...

J. Rotblatt: ...A few observations on the role of scientists taking part in the forum.

We are discussing a question that above all is political, while we are scientists. But, scientists have played a great and at times negative role in this question. Anyway, sometimes we were forced to act that way. I am saying this as one of those who began the work on developing an atom bomb in Great Britain at the beginning of World War II. Even later, many scientists voluntarily and even enthusiastically participated in the nuclear arms race. This race continuously feeds on the constant making of new scientific discoveries. This not only provides an impulse, but at times also affects the rate of the nuclear race.

Almost any scientific achievement is very rapidly adapted to the purposes of destruction, and this is absolutely wrong; it should be the reverse: science is called upon to serve mankind's prosperity.

There exist enormous possibilities for the international cooperation of scientists.

Let us take, for example, the catastrophe at Chernobyl It may have been possible in connection with this to develop such a program, that would have brought great benefit to generations of people.

During the discussion of the problem of banning nuclear tests, we as scientists gave you, a political figure, our recommendation, which will help you in your further steps that aim to halt the nuclear arms race.

We hope that the efforts we have undertaken will help to revive the tarnished image of science as a creative force that will bring benefit and prosperity to mankind.

T. Cochran: I am proud to have had the honor of seeing you. As you know, our U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council signed an agreement with the USSR Academy of Science only 1 month ago. As those who have spoken before me have already said, the chief aim of our cooperation consists of disproving the view, which is current among U.S. political figures and the U.S. people, that it is allegedly impossible to infallibly discover all nuclear explosions in the Soviet Union. We thereby are striving to show that the United States should also halt testing without delay and act in the direction of concluding an agreement on a total ban of nuclear tests.

Our best seismologists from two universities, California and Colorado, have been chosen for cooperation. We arrived in your country only 6 days ago.

Thanks to the assistance of Soviet scientists at the Institute of Terrestrial Physics, we have set up equipment at one of the three sites selected for this purpose. We have already received the first seismographs from Karkalinsk, which is situated approximately 200 kilometers west of the test site.

M.S. Gorbachev: In the White House, they do not believe that the Soviet Union will agree to the most-ranging, to any form of monitoring -- both national and international -- including even on-site inspection and the setting up of apparatus.

It appears that political leadership aside -- well, truthfully, aside does not come into it -- this work has already been done, and without any red tape. The principal question from your side is this: monitoring the end of tests and the nonconducting of tests, and not monitoring their continuation and the perfection of nuclear weapons.

T. Cochran: I believe that we have utterly destroydd the arguments put forward by the White House that an all-embracing treaty on banning the nuclear tests is impossible and does not stand up to full monitoring.

M.S. Gorbachev: We are of the same opinion. I think that no one, neither the Soviet Union nor the United States, can count on outwitting the other; nor should they proceed from the point of somehow causing damage to the other side's security. Such an approach is impermissible. I think that in our time this is also a sign of the new thinking. Security must be equal, otherwise it gives rise to suspicion and a lack of confidence. There is no stability; it is violated as a result of suspicion and mistrust. Then you have a build-up of the arms race in the quest for security for oneself just as insurance.

This is the kind of situation that is created psychologically. That is why a new thinking is necessary.

T. Cochran: Cooperation between Soviet and U.S. scientists may be termed perfectly exceptional.

The assistance given by Academician Velikhov and all the other participants in our joint experiments is beyond all praise. It will be very difficult for us to respond completely in the same way when the Soviet scientists come to the United States.

The joint Soviet-U.S. research program about which we are speaking has already met with the most favorable response in the United States. In order to consolidate this new method, this new approach, it is very important to extend our research program. It shows that scientists can not only make good political statements but also carry out very valuable joint scientific tests.

A.T. Balevski: I would like to say a few words in connection with the speech by the colleague from Denmark. I do not know who is in front, that is unknown. But I do know that the continuation of U.S. nuclear experiments creates a constant dread for mankind. This psychological moment is very important, and this is what I spoke about at the forum. This is terrible, and even more so, when they do not notice how human spirits are decaying. It is a terrible thing to live in constant dread, and I think that we must give people the chance to relax and live like human beings. No one has the right to keep mankind in a constant state of tension. This is a crime, whatever the intentions.

S. Bergstroem: I was chairman of the Committee on the Medical Consequences of a Nuclear War, which was set up by the WHO. Two years ago we presented a paper on the results of our work. The unique cooperation between Soviet and U.S. scientists had an immense positive influence on world public opinion.

M.S. Gorbachev: I welcome the great contribution medical scientists have made: I have in mind, above all, Academician Chazov and Professor Lowne. It was very important that a competent declaration by outstanding representatives of world medicine on the possible consequences of a nuclear conflict, as well as on the ability of medicine to carry out its role in case some madman unleashes such a conflict, ring out to the world.

S. Bergstroem: Cooperation in the matter of monitoring nuclear explosions, as many stressed at the forum, has already improved the international climate. We think that now it would be important to extend activity beyond the limits of this sphere to include participation in solving other major problems, especially in developing countries.

If your scientists, your academicians, came forward with an initiative of this type, it would play an enormous role and would make it possible to draw up a long-term program for the improvement of international relations as a whole.

G.F. (Lenci): I would like to say -- and this was noted in the declaration adopted by our forum -- that the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions largely assisted the creation of the new atmosphere. It is, in fact, the first real step in the direction of a comprehensive treaty on the banning of nuclear tests, which in its turn sometime may lead to a complete liquidation of nuclear weapons.

I also think that the preservation and extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions will have an influence on other countries, in particular on mine, Italy, which does not have nuclear weapons but is a member of certain organizations. It seems to me that countries like Italy can play a different role from the one they are now playing in solving this problem, they could, in particular, be roused to undertake more energetic actions in support of concluding an agreement on a total nuclear weapons ban.

P.N. Fedoseyev: One of the characteristic features of the forum has been that not only concern in connection with the present international situation was felt, but also the desire to act incessantly, to display initiative in the direction of a ban on tests and against nuclear weapons in general.

The concluding round table included a program of further actions as one of its points.

In both the forum and the lobbies, the suggestion was made that the initiative group not discontinue its activity, but continue not only to spread the documents adopted and the results of the forum throughout the world, but also to act as a liaison and information group of the scientific public. This group undertook to continue its work.

A.P. Aleksandrov: I have been to many international forums, but I must note that this is the first time I have witnessed such unity of views as has been the case here.

All of us, representatives of various countries, could have different points of view on individual issues, but all were united as to the fact that one must not allow a nuclear war to arise, that this will be the destruction and degradation of mankind.

M.S. Gorbachev: As a minimum, degredation; but, as the most realistic alternative -- death.

A.P. Aleksandrov: All involved considered this to be very important, it has been called different things: The first step, a most important step, but, in general these have been various nuances of one and the same opinion -- that unilateral cessation of tests by the Soviet Union has been an extremely important circumstance that has had worldwide impact.

Everyone was also of the opinion that, beginning with the United States, other countries too, both those possessing nuclear weapons as well as those not possessing them, should align themselves with the Soviet Union's position. This will be of extraordinary importance and will lead to an easing of the colossal tension in international relations that now exists.

K. (Fushimi): I highly appraise the Soviet leader's brave decision to stop underground nuclear testing. This is not just my opinion, but, I would say, the opinion of a large number of Japanese citizens. I have with me several pieces of evidence of the Japanese people's feelings. One such document I brought with me is a message from religious leaders in Hiroshima. (He hands M.S. Gorbachev the message)

P. Derek: Five years ago I, along with some colleagues, founded the organization "Science for Peace." Since that time I have attended a great variety of conferences on the subject of disarmament, the struggle for peace, and so on, in the Soviet Union, and I sould like to say that our forum, in which I have just been taking part, has, for reasons that have already been set out here, made the deepest impression on me. All of us, at least the Western participants in the forum, will return home in a more optimistic frame of mind and more resolute in our hope to achieve something, however small, for the sake of peace.

M.S. Gorbachev: First of all, I would like, through you, to greet all participants in the Moscow forum of scientists. It is dedicated to the most burning problem of the present, linked with the preservation of human civilization.

The initiative put into effect at this forum of scientists from over 30 countries is exceptionally important, just as is all that is being done at present to halt the arms race and to start a realistic disarmament process.

I have already had the opportunity to say, but taking the opportunity of this meeting I would like to say it once more: We can still hear voices: Why such haste? Why such hurry? Maybe it would be better to spread all this struggle against the arms race over the years or even decades? Such opinions are mistaken. We have come to such a stage in the scientific-technical revolution when new discoveries can whip up the arms race even more and create a situation in which it would be much more difficult even to start talks.

Let us imagine that the arms race spreads to space. Who can vouch for what can happen then? Presently, there are a few scores of satellites and spaceships flying around and even so, all kind of extraordinary things happen to them. And if there are echelons of military systems? Computer technology controls them and gives information, but it is not interested why something happens. As a result, "decisions" on which the fate and life of millions depend, will be taken not on a political, but on a technological level. All of civilization will be the hostage of technology.

Or, let us take the conventional arms sphere. The achievements of science here, too, create base for the emergence of weapons that by their strike properties are not inferior to nuclear ones. Besides this, there are chemical and biological weapons. The consequences of their use are not any less lethal.

This is why we all are at a point beyond which unpredictable processes may start, and all have to act -- politicians, scientists, and people.

This morning I received the Russian text of the declaration by participants in your forum. I would like to express my attitude to this document right away: It is a crucial document that meets the interests of all countries regardless of what political organizations they belong to. The document is of particular significance in connection with the fact that it was put together and adopted by competent people and was adopted unanimously, which gives it even greater weight.

The results of your forum testify to the fact that the preconditions for the formation of new approaches, of a new thinking in order to solve the chief issues -- stopping the nuclear arms race and engaging in disarmament -- have matured in the world. This must begin, as you correctly say, with ending nuclear tests.

In the declaration you bring to the attention of all the world public that we are facing a simple, pitiless fact: Human civilization will not survive a nuclear war. This warning is both timely and convincing and demands a high degree of responsibility.

You asked a question on reducing the risk of nuclear war, of the need for active measures. The Soviet leadership will support this appeal, in accordance with your view that the halting of nuclear tests should be the first step in this direction.

Convincing arguments saying that the monitoring of halting nuclear tests is possible rang out both in the declaration and here at our meeting. This is of enormous significance as it reflects the view of people who know what they are talking about.

We are assisting and will continue to assist Soviet and U.S. scientists in order for them to realize their initiative in using special apparatus to ensure [kontrol] that nuclear explosions are not being carried out.

I have no objections against a single line of your document.

You appeal to the Soviet Government to review yet again the issue of prolonging the moratorium. Well, in the first place, it is in force at the moment, and this is the main thing. So, there is still time, and it should not be lost. Your appeal will naturally receive very careful attention. The Soviet Government will make a decision and you will be informed of it. But frankly, what it will be significantly depends on whether or not the United States intends to engage in disarmament.

After my meeting with the U.S. President in Geneva, where we agreed to move toward giving their accord real, specific content, we took such action. We extended the moratorium; we extended it twice. We adopted a 15-year program for eliminating nuclear weapons. We proposed new, far-reaching measures for monitoring the destruction of enterprises producing these weapons. We proposed a huge program for conventional weapons reductions in order to remove the anxiety of the people of Western countries. Finally, we recently introduced compromise proposals at the Geneva talks. I explained them in a letter to President Reagan. They refer to both medium-range missiles and strategic nuclear weapons reductions.

We naturally counted on an equivalent response from the U.S. side, and from the West in general. So far, we are not satisfied with the position of either the U.S. Administration or the other Western governments. The administration's position is negative on halting nuclear tests. In its time, the problem of monitoring was put forward as an argument against this.

Now, at a time when, as we can see, it finds a convincing solution in the shape of the Soviet Union's well-known position, and in the shape of your own arguments -- that is, the arguments of scientists -- we await what new grounds for continuing tests will be dragged out into the light. We are already getting wind of arguments that apparently the Soviet leadership's whole idea about liquidating nuclear weapons is a utopia, because in such a world, it seems it is impossible to get by without these weapons.

We still have not received any satisfactory answers to our proposals on medium-range missiles and on strategic weapons. The only thing we have had is an announcement that SALT II is dead. Thus, not only are no efforts being made to find and develop new international mechanisms that would erect a barrier to the arms race, and then deal with disarmament, but the final brakes to this race are being removed. It seems that another reason why SDI is necessary is because nowadays many countries are capable of creating their own nuclear bomb and therefore, so they say, it is necessary to have the means to counteract in case some madman launches a nuclear attack or starts to employ nuclear blackmail.

In order to defend SDI, quite paradoxical arguments are being produced. Alas, they are finding a certain response in the circles of scientists and politicians. They are saying that SDI is the road to the development of science and to new heights of scientific-technical progress. But I say to you that this is reason turned inside out, everything turned upside down. Surely we can progress in science, technology, and all components of scientific knowledge, including the creation of new materials, radio electronics, computer technology, mathematics, and so on, in implementing peaceful projects. The "Vega" program is a vivid and convincing example of this. That is a very interesting project. I listened to Academician Sagdeyev and other scientists of ours who implemented it with the participation of foreign scientists. New solutions were needed in order to guarantee control over the guidance of a complex piece of equipment at vast distances. This was resolved. Stable radio and television communication was required; that was achieved. New mathematical discoveries and calculations for dealing with that very complex task were required. They were made.

Accurate information about Venus and Halley's comet had to be provided. That was done.

Many countries took part in the project, including Western countries. There is particularly fruitful cooperation between Soviet and French scientists in this area.

Now we have undertaken to solve the problem of obtaining a reliable energy source. Energy issues, like issues concerning food and ecology are the central global issues for the future. If there were no plans connected with military matters this peaceful project would advance all the more quickly. Recently N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, presented to the United Nations on behalf of the Soviet Government our proposals on the development of international scientific cooperation with the aim of the peaceful use of space.

Thus, science can be advanced in a peaceful field. The argument alleging that science and technology can be advanced only with the aid of the arms race is absurd.

The question arises, well what is going on? Who has taken away -- God? -- the capacity to understand the realities of the present-day world, of the nuclear missile and space age?

These two people here (points to portraits of K. Marx and V.I. Lenin) taught us to figure things out thoroughly. You have to clear all the garbage from the surface and bring out the motives, the interests lying at the basis of this or that position.

Whose interests are served by the proposals of political forces, scientists and the public insisting on a reduction in the arms race, on embarking upon disarmament, and finally destroying nuclear weapons? I think it serves the interests of all people. And there are no higher interests than that.

We understand that there may be interests of a group of countries that want to use their over abundance of weapons for political pressure. There are other interests, I would say, of a lower order. There exist the interests of the military-industrial complex. This is also real. But, in the first place, these are not the interests of one nation or another, far less of human civilization; and in the second place, neither peaceful research nor energy research, and so on, would suffer from a halt in military research and production. Those forces that today are engaged in the creation of weapons could work fruitfully in peaceful areas. Niether science, nor enterprises connected now with military matters would remain unoccupied. On the contrary, everyone would win.

Thus, a new way of thinking is needed. The pressing questions of the present times, let alone those of the next century, cannot be answered using the ideas typical of the past centuries, even decades, and in any case of the time before the emergence of nuclear weapons and the expansion of the scientific and technical revolution that has been observed only recently.

I do not want to impose my judgment and do not expect you to adopt it without thinking. We gave a rendering of our views at the congress. Their gist can be summed up by saying that we are all living in a nuclear and space age, living in a complex, interrelated world full of contradictions. We have to learn how to live together, no matter how different we might be. Other countries have their own kind of democracy, and let them use it as much as they want. They should not infringe, however, on our right to use our own democratic values. But these are all secondary questions anyway.

The principal issue is that we will either survive, cooperating and preserving earth, ocean, sky, the entire environment, or we will bring civilization to a fatal end. We must rid ourselves of ideas whose time has passed, particularly that of seeing the world as one's domain. The present-day world is one of cohabitation of peoples and states, it is a multitude of countries, each with a history of its own and existing at a certain stage in its development. Everyone, however, should admit that every country has a right to choose its own state structure, to conduct matters independently. We recognize that and will act accordingly. But we demand that this rule also be respected by others. If this sovereign right is not recognized for each country, each people, chaos will come to international relations.

It is not enough, however, to recognize this philosophically, one must also behave in conformity with this and act accordingly. You can be certain that we will firmly adhere to this conviction. At the same time, we do not at all wish to consign the fate of the world and our own country, and that of other peoples, to the mercy of those who intend to dictate their will to the entire world.

When we speak of the United States, with which we are constantly conducting discussions, at time sharp ones, we do not at all depict it in an unrelievedly black light, or even in two colors: black and white. We see the real America, America as it is. We know that there are also many people in U.S. society who share a realistic approach to contemporary problems.

We must work and create a new type of relations in international and inter-state affairs. Neither the Soviet Union nor the United States will succeed in commanding the world. The world has changed. If this is not acknowledged, great mistakes may be made in policies. We proceed from precisely this premise, and you will become convinced of it. I think that the Soviet Union has already provided serious arguments confirming this point of view.

Returning to the forum's theme, I wish to say in conclusion that I am in total agreement with your view that an end to nuclear tests would be a major step in the right direction: toward stopping the arms race and the perfection of nuclear weapons, and ultimately, toward their elimination.

The thought was expressed here that this forum of yours should not be the only act, and that the initiating group should continue its work.

A useful example of this is the initiative of Soviet and U.S. doctors. After all, it started with what appeared to be a one-time-only meeting for them, but it developed into a movement, a very influential movement of authoritative people. And I think that if scientists connected with another field, with technology, continue the efforts begun in Moscow, we will only welcome it. But this, of course, is your affair.

I am very satisfied at this meeting and, what is the main thing, with its spirit and content. It is necessary for politics, and science to cooperate now as never before. There should be no science in our time that does not consider the political consequences that some or other discovery or achievement may have. And there should be no politics that are not guided by the achievements of science, its strict analysis, objective assessments and forecasts.

I am in favor of a union of politics and science. This will lead to a gain for every state both in internal affairs and in solving such problems as the ones we have been talking about together today.

I thank you. I hope that the affair, which you have begun, will develop and receive the support of all those who are concerned about the present situation in the world.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTISTS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

LD142128 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Press conference at USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 14 July chaired by Gerasimov, chief of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; U.S. scientist Professor (Devint) -- not further identified; Academician Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Professor Nathan -- not further identified; U.S. Professor Theodore Taylor; Professor Joseph Rotblatt of London University; Professor Frank von Hippel of Princeton University; Professor Thomas Cochran, chief geologist of the U.S. National Resources Defense Council; and Professor Giovanni Marini-Bettoli of Rome University -- recorded; individual speakers introduced by announcer's voice-over; video shows participants seated on platform]

[Text] [Velikhov] The idea of holding the forum was first expressed during the conference of scientists which discussed questions of the struggle against the nuclear threat and stopping the arms race. During that conference some of our guests from various countries met and we discussed a wide range of technical problems connected with this. The idea was put forward -- an idea was born during a discussion of these matters with Professor Von Hippel, who represented the Federation of American scientists -- of jointly conducting scientific research, using the very latest potential of seismology and seismography, up-to-date technology, in order to prove how reliably we are able to verify the halting of all nuclear tests. Naturally, it was suggested that it was one thing to discuss and talk, but another thing to work jointly on it. And so the Soviet scientists supported the idea of the American scientists that a joint Soviet-U.S. group should be set up that would conduct such experiments near the Soviet test base in the area of Semipalatinsk, and the American test base in Nevada.

We started preparing for these experiments -- and we agreed that we would do it very quickly -- in a period of about 1 month. The Soviet scientists appealed to the Soviet Government and the American scientists to the U.S. Government, and to a number of organizations for help in this work. The Soviet Government examined this question very carefully and gave permission for the Soviet scientists to carry out such joint work with the American scientists. It must be stated that the work went fairly quickly. We agreed that it was advisable to hold a forum at the beginning of July, and simultaneously that by that time we would try to install seismic equipment in the place we had agreed on for further research. On Sunday, the second day of the forum, Professor Cochrane, a geophysicist in charge of the Council for Environmental Protection in the United States, reported to the forum that the equipment was installed, that joint work had begun and that the first oscillograms had been plotted.

I shall try to give a brief summing-up of the importance of the forum. The forum discussed the question of the technical means of monitoring compliance with a moratorium and subsequently a total ban on nuclear weapons testing. And so, technically speaking, the road to concluding a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty is open.

Today, after the forum had concluded, we presented Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev with the forum's declaration, which was adopted virtually unanimously. Having read the document, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said he considered this a responsible document composed by a competent forum and deserving the most serious attention. The Soviet Government will examine and reply to the questions posed in the declaration.

[(Devint)] in English with superimposed Russian translation] The installation at Semipalatinsk last week of monitoring apparatus is evidence of the Soviet Union's serious interest in ensuring mutual trust between our countries. And it is very good that we were allowed to install such equipment just before installing analogous equipment in the United States. I think this shows that the Soviet Union is prepared to prove through its actions its interest in this issue.

[Fedoseyev] Academician Velikhov has reported here on the chief provisions of the declaration, and the results of the forum. It is perhaps only worth emphasizing again that the declaration speaks very strongly and vividly of the danger that threatens humanity when nuclear weapons are put into action. We, the declaration says, are faced with a simple and relentless reality: Human civilization will not survive a nuclear war. And the fact that this is stated by authoritative scientists from over 30 countries gives great weight to such a declaration. The view was general, and it is reflected in the concluding section of the document that states that in the future a total monitored nuclear test ban could lead to the total elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

[Nathan in English with superimposed Russian translation] I would like very briefly to draw your attention to two very important clauses in our declaration. These lines are at the bottom of the first page. It is stated here: We hope that on its side, the United States will adopt a decision on a moratorium identical to the decision made by the Soviet Government. And we hope that the Soviet Government will be able to maintain the moratorium. The Soviet Government's present moratorium expires on 6 August, and we decisively call on both governments -- on the Soviet Government to continue the moratorium, and on the U.S. Government to join the moratorium.

[Taylor] For me, this forum has been an important step in my consciousness of the perniciousness of nuclear weapons. Shortly after the end of World War II, I was in Los Almos where the first atomic bomb was built. I was one of those who supported the creation of nuclear weapons. We saw in what we were doing the possibility of putting an end to war, by making weapons so numerous and so large that war would become impossible. However, the wars in Korea and Vietnam showed that we had adopted an incorrect position. I have totally changed my views about nuclear weapons. I stopped seeing them as weapons of universal power, and now feel a total aversion to them. I could not in any way support any policies that advocate the use of nuclear weapons, whatever the conditions.

I think that this forum has brought the 150 delegates who participated in it to the same conviction. With the help of the American public, we would like to call on the U.S. Government to follow the courageous example of the Soviet Union. The other nuclear countries -- the United Kingdom, France, and China -- should also join this all-embracing process for a nuclear test ban. And this must happen soon.

[Rotblatt in English with superimposed Russian translation] We have been talking about the new thinking, which amounts to the fact that possession of a large number of weapons, and carrying out a greater number of tests, in no way increases one's security.

I think that only measures for halting the arms race will lead us to greater security. I would like to stress that opinion in other countries is gradually changing as a result of the moratorium declared by the Soviet Union. Opinion polls in the United States demonstrate that during the 3 months following the second extension of the moratorium, the number of people in favor of a similar step by the United States increased from 40 to 56 percent. This is a considerable increase. In the United Kingdom a public opinion poll in which people were asked whether, following the Soviet moratorium, similar measures by the British Government should follow, 84 percent answered in the affirmative.

[Question by SANA correspondent in Russian] The forum representatives had a meeting today with Mr. Gorbachev. Will there be a meeting with Mr Reagan, and to what extent are you sure that Mr Reagan will pay attention to your appeal?

[Von Hippel in English with superimposed Russian translation] We will ask for a meeting with Reagan but I do not know whether he will receive us. And as to the second part of the question on how our declaration will be reflected in U.S. policies, I would think rather that it will have an impact on public opinion, which in its turn should influence policies. But this has been a very important exchange of opinions among scientists from all over the world.

[Question by unidentified journalist] Will the Semiplatinsk station be permanent, and will there be American scientists there all the time, either on a temporary or on a permanent basis? And further, has there been a reaction from the U.S. Administration to the suggestion of installing a similar station in Nevada?

[Cochran in English with superimposed Russian translation] We plan to use such stations in the Soviet Union and in the United States for 1 year. Shortly before that time is up we will get together and decide whether such stations are to continue operating further. If we decide that it is in our interests to continue operating such stations, we will do so.

As to the question about Nevada, I have made inquiries with the U.S. Government. There are no provisions in the agreement that would prevent Soviet scientists from going to Nevada and installing similar equipment. What we are talking about is similar equipment that will be installed at three stations in the area of Nevada around the test-site. I think that in the near future, sometime toward November, we will see Soviet scientists in the Nevada area.

[Marini-Bettolo in English with superimposed Russian translation] I found it most interesting to be able to have a meeting freely with General Secretary Gorbachev and to discuss with him the questions we had been dealing with. I believe our group was meeting here a man who understands our feelings well. I hope that this meeting will lead to certain definite results on the international scene.

U.S. SCIENTISTS BEGIN NUCLEAR TEST MONITORING

LD141532 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Karaganda, 14 Jul (TASS) -- Correspondents Lev Chernenko and Vladimir Itkin report from east Kazakhstan:

Perhaps talk by 100 percent of Americans was heard for the first time in this place. In line with an accord reached between the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council and the USSR Academy of Sciences, U.S. scientists have begun installing equipment here to verify the moratorium on nuclear blasts. In the United States of America a plan is being developed to receive a group of Soviet specialists who will carry out observations near the nuclear test site in Nevada.

Having spent 4 days in Kazakhstan, Tom Cochran, deputy chairman of the Natural Resources Defense council, left here for Moscow for the international conference with scientists for an end to nuclear tests, taking with him the first seismogram obtained on American instruments. Some 3 dozen autographs in Russian and English have been left on it by scientists, specialists, and journalists. Giving his appraisal of the first seismogram, Tom Cochran said: "In this place it is calm".

The Americans have transported over 2 metric tons of cargo to Kazakhstan. It was initially delivered to Karaganda (3,200 km from Moscow), and then 5 AV-2 biplanes took the load to Karakaralinsk.

Great significance for the success of the work is attached to the place where the equipment is intalled. It is important for obtaining integrity in the results. In accordance with the sides' accord, the equipment in Kazakhstan and Nevada will be American. Using identical instruments will avoid divergences in parameters.

American scientists plan to deliver more complex equipment here. With the help of the Soviet side bore-holes up to a depth of 100 meters will be drilled. Installation of the instruments at the bottom of these bore-holes will totally exlude outside interference.

During the course of the year, two American specialists will be stationed near Karakaralinsk. Together with their Soviet colleages, they will observe earth vibrations here and at another two points 150-200 meters away from the town.

Every 3 hours they take instrument readings. Even at night taking over from one another the scientists go up about 30 meters from the base to the seismographs. They had little time for an interview. Nevertheless it was possible to have one with James Bruin, professor at the University of California in San Diego; and one of leaders of the American project, Charles Archambo, a professor from the University of Colorado.

James Bruin highly assessed Soviet seismological science. He said that by participating in this experiment he would like to make his contribution to resolving the problem of disarmament halting nuclear tests.

According to Archambo, Soviet scientists will carry out work in Nevada as soon as August. The delay is only over selecting the site.

ENVOYS TAKE GORBACHEV ARMS MESSAGE TO WORLD LEADERS

LD151001 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- At a briefing here today, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, drew journalists' attention to the fundamental provisions and aims of the Soviet peace proposals. "At present", he said, "special envoys of the USSR are being sent out to many countries to deliver an oral message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), to the heads of state and government".

"Their aim is to emphasise the importance of solving the problems of disarmament at an earliest date while a war-starting decision is still taken by the leaders of states, and not by computers", Gennadiy Gerasimov emphasised.

Special envoys who are authorised to deliver the oral message will also explain the contents of the Soviet peace proposals and will answer questions that may arise regarding its contents.

U.S. SALT RENUNCIATION LINKED WITH REARMAMENT GOALS

LD150642 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- Washington's decision to stop abiding by Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation agreements in the future has been prompted by its desire to have its hands untied to carry out the so-called comprehensive strategic program for America's re-armament in full and thereby upset the existing strategic military parity between the USSR and the United States to give itself an advantage, the newspaper "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" said today.

It pointed to crash U.S. efforts to modernize and build up all legs of the strategic "triad" and give these weapons first "crippling" nuclear strike capability.

The paper mentioned, in particular, work continuing to re-fit B-52 bombers to enable them to carry long-range air-launched cruise missiles (ALCM's). The United States has also launched the full-scale manufacture of new B-18 supersonic heavy bombers and plans to have 100 such planes by 1989.

Busy work is under way to develop a Stealth advanced technology bomber (ATB) and the U.S. Air Force Strategic Command plans to have 130 of them by the mid-90's.

The Pentagon attaches a prominent place in its adventurist plans to gain military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty Organization to a new nuclear-tipped air cruise missiles (ACM) being developed to be substantially superior to the present ALCM for its combat performance characteristics. Some 1,500 new missiles are to be produced within the next several years. U.S. strategic aviation is to phase in some 3,200 long-range nuclear cruise missiles by the early 1990s.

"KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" also mentioned Pentagon plans, which came to public knowledge recently, to develop and buy 1,900 nuclear air-to-surface SRAM-2 short-range attack missiles for strategic bombers, which in the 1990's will replace the SRAM systems now in service. The new missiles will be more accurate and reliable and have better performance characteristics.

Even this far from complete data leaked into the press, the paper said, shows incontrovertibly that the Reagan administration, renouncing further compliance with the SALT-2 treaty, is out to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

'TOP PRIORITY' DISCUSSES U.S., USSR, EUROPE

LD132236 Moscow World Service in English 1510 GMT 13 Jul 86

["Top Priority" panel discussion presented by Vladimir Posner with Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov from the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow]

[Text] [Posner] I think that, the time being what it is, we should look at the relationship between the Soviet Union, Europe, and of course the United States. The reason I say this is the occasion of President Mitterrand's visit to the Soviet Union and the conversation, the dialogue, that is going on between -- that has been going on between the leadership of the two countries, the Soviet Union and France. Obviously, one of the things that at least some quarters in America are saying is that here is yet another attempt on the part of the Soviet Union to drive a wedge between Europe and the United States, and that the general secretary's speech when he addressed the president of France made a point of indicating the importance of Europe, the importance of Soviet-European relations, and the fact that Europe, should play a far greater role in all areas -- peace, economic, disarmament -- then it has played up until the present day. So, first of all, how would you respond to this allegation that the Soviet Union is trying to drive a wedge between Europe and the United States and thereby weaken the NATO alliance and the alliance in the West in general?

[Bogdanov] Before I will try to respond to these allegations, let me say something about the visit itself.

[Posner] Yes, please do Professor Bogdanov.

[Bogdanov] You know, I believe that president's visit is important by itself first of all, but, if you keep in mind that he came to Moscow from Washington when he saw President Reagan, had rather lengthy talks with him about many international problems, and we believe that he has brought to Moscow some ideas from over there, then this visit looks quite an important one; that's number one. Number two: That famous, you know, American accusation, or allegation that the Soviet Union is just dying to seperate Western Europe from America, let me explain to my listeners over there that when Americans say that we are dying to separate Western Europe from America I have an impression that they are talking about some thing, you know, some thing, some object, some, you know, bowl or whatever it is that you can separate from some thing. Just you take a knife or whatever it is, you just cut it and you separate it. It's very primitive and you cannot seperate such a huge, you know (?entity) as Western Europe -- cultural, political, economical (?entity) from some thing. It's a thing by itself. It's a huge (?entity) by itself which you cannot seperate without its will from anything. And there is another point. We have no desire to separate Western Europe from America.

[Posner] Why?

[Bogdanov] Just I tell you why, just because we are very realistic people and very pragmatic people. We take into consideration a number of factors, historical, political, and economical. Of course Western Europe by its culture, by its past, more close to America than to the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe. That is a fact and we admit, economically of course they are more close to America, to the Western world than to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and politically they are members of one political-military alliance -- NATO. So if you are realistic you know you cannot, whatever you may dream of, and we are not dreamers.

[Posner] Er, Professor Bogdanov...

[Bogdanov] Yes.

[Posner] Allow me to play devil's advocate! General secretary Gorbachev in his speech spoke about achieving a significant level of disarmament in Europe from the Atlantic coast to the Ural Mountains. Now, could or could not the United States see this as a threat to its security? Would you care to touch on that, Professor Plekhanov?

[Plekhanov] Well, security is a term which is interpreted differently by different people, just as is the Atlantic unity concept. You see, there are people who think that cohesive -- cohesion -- in the NATO alliance can only be obtained in a condition of confrontation, that is only when there is a perception of a strong Soviet threat to the West and that threat is used as a disciplining influence, as a factor which brings Western unity and that is there are a lot of bonds which tie together Western Europeans and the Americans -- cultural, economic, political and so on -- and I don't think that our peace proposals threaten any of those. In fact, I think that if this perception of the Soviet threat is replaced by a perception of a common interest between the East and Western Europe, I think that should make the American-Western European relatons healthier, more normal. Therefore, I don't see how one should see the Soviet proposals concerning disarmament in Europe as in any way threatening to the security of the United States.

[Posner] But tell me, Professor Plekhanov, if you were a member of the military-industrial complex in the United States would you see a proposal like that as a threat to your interests?

[Plekhanov] I guess I would be up in arms against any peace proposals, any disarmament proposals.

[Bogdanov] Well, you know it seems to me that that question, whether it is solved by the American participation in Helsinki process, don't you think so? America is an active member of the Helsinki spirit, if you like. So your question -- whether it is in their security interests or not has been already answered by the fact of their participation and active participation in Helsinki process. So now that's going on, what's going all about [as heard] just to improve, enhance Helsinki spirit, if you like, enhance Helsinki process which is in the interest of all the parties, (?meaning) USSR, United States, Canada, and all the rest.

[Posner] Let's turn it around. Again Gorbachev, in his speech, spoke about the Bern meeting in Switzerland, where, basically, all the participants did arrive at a certain agreement on issues of human rights and other issues, but this was torpedoed by the United States. And yet our general secretary indicated in his speech that even though the agreement was torpedoed and therefore it was not, it did not become official, we, the Soviet Union is ready to follow the points of this agreement in bilateral relations with any other country that wishes to do so. Is that not -- again looking at it perhaps somewhat perversely but from an American standpoint -- is that not another attempt to take Europe away from the United States, as it were. Is that not another attempt to subvert the Western alliance? How do you feel about that?

[Bogdanov] You know, my feeling about that is just like yours. And if I were in some American offices with very subversive way of mind, I would say --

[Posner] Are you saying I have a subversive mind? [laughter]

[Bogdanov] Well, I mean...

[Posner] So, you would say....

[Bogdanov] I would say aha! That's another attempt of theirs to take Europe and to separate it from United States. My answer is, let it be so. If they think so, that if Soviet Union is ready, as we were always ready, to support the case of human rights, and if it does mean that we separate Western Europe from them, let it be so. What -- what I answer to that subversive mind? There's another very important point. You know that after Bern meeting we could be in a position of, you know, of offended party, and to say ok, you don't accept our paper, you don't accept consensus; go to hell and forget about it. No, we are too serious for that. We have been fighting for human rights for the last almost 70 years now. By the way, our October Revolution was made jsut because of the human rights, to restore human rights. The problem is, and we have been talking about that many, many times, Vladimir, already, but the problem is we have different -- you know -- notions of human rights. But my feeling is that we have a number of -- a lot of common, you know, points of understanding what human rights means. Now we are very open, and Gorbachev stated it very clearly, and I believe that the most important statement on human rights ever made at our end that we are open to discuss in the international community, on bilateral, you know, base, the human rights, you know, as the international community understands, you know. So if somebody at American end again look at that as a propaganda ploy [laughs] or as another subversive act, let them do so. They will miss another chance, that's all.

[Posner] Yes. Professor Plekhanov.

[Plekhanov] Yes, I would like to add a couple of words to that. I think there are two aspects here, the human aspect and the political aspect, concerning the Bern meeting. From the human point of view, facilitation of human contacts and cultural contacts between East and West, things like families and so on, humanitarian problems, this is a very healthy development. One should do whatever is possible to facilitate the development of such contacts. But there are people who play politics with that. Now our position ever since the start of the Helsinki process was that this is a problem that one should not play politics with. And I think that our stand now, it very clearly illustrates that our approach is more in line with the human aspect of this problem than with the political problem, while the United States has actually exposed itself as trying to play political football. Because what was at stake in Bern, a set of new guidelines for the development of person-to-person contacts, that's what the Bern conference was all about. The United States came to that conference with a unilateral position of its own which was not acceptable in certain elements to the Soviet Union and other countries. As a result of several weeks of discussions the Eastern and Western participants were able to work out a consensus which would facilitate the cause of human contacts between East and West. And when that consensus was raised, when the political aspect was sort of taken care of and the human aspect moved to the forefront, the United States said no, if it is acceptable to the East in that form then we're not interested, which I think is a very, very shortsighted and inhuman approach to the problem of human rights.

[Posner] Getting back to the military issue, the general secretary, alluding to the situation in Europe and to what appears to be in different areas a certain imbalance, that is to say that in some kinds of armaments the Eastern bloc has an advantage, in some the Western bloc. He proposed what I believe is an interesting step and that is that -- let the two sides cut down where they have the advantages.

[Bogdanov] Ya, ya, that's a very interesting and very far-reaching proposal and if the West and if the American side take this proposal in its proper value I believe that a very important and very efficient, if you like, road is open for many, many solutions and my, you know, understanding of the secretary's statement is that no weapons system is excluded from the bargaining, you know.

[Plekhanov] Everything is negotiable.

[Bogdanov] Ya, you are right, Sergey. Everything is negotiable. That's very important point, and I wish that that point was rightly taken over there.

[Posner] Opening his discussion, his speech addressed to President Mitterrand, General Secretary Gorbachev underlined the fact that there are some momentous changes occurring inside the Soviet Union; that we've embarked on a new program of development; that there is a tremendous excitement and movement going on as we develop our economy, overcoming some of our past problems. But for us to achieve the ends that we have mapped out we absolutely need peace. In other words, for us any kind of military expenditure is a drain on our economy. I think this is understood by some of our more adamant foes in the West and do you see an attempt on their part to make that precisely impossible, that is to say, to block our ability to move ahead by pulling us into this arms race?

[Bogdanov] Vladimir, you make very important point. I believe that the Americans have a very influential and very strong body of politicians just aiming at blocking our efforts to improve our economy. And they believe that by arms race on the American conditions they will ruins us. Just this day I saw a very interesting article in NEW YORK TIMES by Drew Middleton, you know.

[Posner] Yes.

[Bogdanov] He is trying to convince his readers that no, we can ruin them because now they have no war, Moscow, Leningrad, and the other Soviet sacred cities are not under German, you know, siege, so they will not sacrifice. I mean the Soviet people will not sacrifice now as they used to sacrifice in the Great Patriotic War. I would like to point to Dr Drew Middleton -- by the way, I respect him very much as a military analyst but in this particular case I am literally speaking amazed how...

[Posner] Cynical.

[Bogdanov] ...cyncial and primitive his assessment of the Soviet mood, you know. He just crossed off the Soviet history and the Russian history, you know, and he does not take into consideration that it's more than a moment, you know, or minute of sacrifice. It's our history, the whole of our history, when Soviet -- Russian -- Soviet security belonged to the really sacred place of our lives; genetic, like genetic code you know. [sentence as heard]

[Posner] Yes, well, with time running out, here's what I'd like to ask you in connection with that. It's my feeling that Western Europe does not share this view, does not share the view that there is a snese or even a logic in forcing the Soviet Union into an open-ended arms race and thereby hinder its economic development. And since that view is not shared in Europe, could it not be said that by such policiies, it is not the Soviet Union that is separating Europe from the United States but perhaps the United States itself is separating itself from Europe because of that kind of policy. How do you feel about that?

[Plekhanov] I think you're right. The United States is forcing on Western Europe a security formula which is out of date and out of synch with reality. Europe needs a different approach to security. The United States is emerging in -- vis-a-vis Western Europe -- as a divisive force, as a force which is trying to undermine the status quo, to undermine the normal development of our continent for the sake of what? For the sake -- some think and I agree with that -- the United States is doing that because it is the only power which is pretending to the role of a global policeman which wants to rearrange international affairs according to its liking. No other country in the world tries to do that, only the United States. It's a very short-sighted policy. It certainly will not lead to any success but it can and it will undermine international security and bring about a lot of unneeded spending in the military area and increase the danger of nuclear war. So the sooner that policy is changed the better. I think that Western Europe and the Soviet Union and any other country in the world would do itself a great service if it tried to dissuade the United States in one way or another from pursuing this line.

[Posner] Which ultimately, I think, would be to the advantage of the United States.

[Plekhanov] Of course.

[Bogdanov] Yes.

[Posner] On that note I want to thank both of you and end this edition of "Top Priority." We invite you to write us. We'd like to have your comments, your suggestions. We'd be delighted to discuss them at a further date. Tune in next week at the same time for the next edition of "Top Priority."

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD112056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Jul 86

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, with political observer G.A. Shishkin; Sergey Pravdin -- not further identified; commentator Vladimir Pashko; New York correspondent Vladimir Svyagin; All-Union Radio commentator Viktor Levin; and commentator Boris Andrianov]

[Excerpt] [Lavrentyev] Many letters which have come in to the editorial office in recent days touch upon, in one way or other, the theme that concerns all of us. This is the way in which relations are developing between East and West in the main areas -- questions of curbing the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the search for accords on preventing it from moving into space and on eliminating chemical weapons.

To a certain extent the way to achieve these noble aims was pointed out during the official visit to our country by Francois Mitterrand, President of France, and his meetings and conversations with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. I shall ask political observer Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin to sum up the results of this visit. Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, please.

[Shishkin] Throughout the world there is widespread comment on the results of the Soviet-French talks in Moscow. In the many foreign responses particular attention is being paid to the meetings and talks, one to one, between Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and French President Mitterrand. It is stressed that they were held in the spirit of sincerity and striving for mutual understanding which is characteristic of them and in an atmosphere of that high responsibility for European and international security, for the state of Soviet-French relations which lies upon the leaders of the two countries.

The USSR and France belong to two opposing social systems but, nonetheless, thanks to the state will, persistence in the development of political, economic, cultural and other links which was displayed by both sides, they were able to achieve great successes in the development of bilateral relations on a mutually advantageous and friendly basis. Thus, what has been happening over the past few days in Moscow goes far beyond the framework of Soviet-French relations. As many observers stress, they can rightly be considered as the harbinger of positive progress on an all-European scale. Thus, the USSR and France are giving a good -- and in our time such a necessary -- example to Europe and to the whole world.

As is shown by newspaper commentaries, by politicians and public figures speaking in European capitals, a great impression has been made on our continent by the thought expressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev that the aim of contemporary diplomacy should be detente. It is clear that although everyone throughout the world would benefit from detente, this concerns Europe in the first instance.

Everyone now can see that the Europeans have had a surfeit of anxiety, confrontation and tension. They need the fresh air of detente. Here in Europe they are more acutely aware of the seriousness of the international situation and the increase in the threat of war. For it is precisely here that powerful military groupings confront each other, that mountains of weapons have been piled up and that new nuclear missiles are being deployed.

All this was discussed seriously and in detail during the Soviet-French talks. In his speech at the Kremlin dinner, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev particularly stressed that Europe is called on to be an example of cohabitation of sovereign, different but peace-loving states which recognize their mutual dependence and construct their relations on trust. The main road toward achieving this lies via freeing Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals, from the explosive burden of armaments.

In this connection, I recall that during a visit to Stockholm a few days ago I had the opportunity to have a conversation with Frank Blackaby, Director of the International Institute for Peace and Conflict Research. Just imagine if some being from another planet should suddenly come to Europe. I think that he would be completely unable to understand why this old continent is divided into two camps, armed to the teeth, even though there is not a single real problem which could give rise to a war which threatens total annihilation.

I believe that not only a being from another planet but all of us do not understand why and for what reason it is necessary to pile up ever more mountains of weapons. My conversation in the Stockholm institute served only to confirm once again that in Europe and, indeed throughout the world, demands are growing for 1986, which the United Nations has declared International Peace Year, to be marked be specific steps in the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, in the strengthening of universal security and the improvement of international cooperation.

Under these conditions, even the Washington administration clearly cannot allow itself not to notice the numerous peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union since the beginning of this year. For example, U.S. President Reagan admitted in one of his latest addresses -- though he did so with reservations -- the seriousness of the new proposals for reducing nuclear armaments which have been put forward by the Soviet Union. He stated that there might now be a turning point in efforts toward strengthening security and peace throughout the world and in this connection he raised once again the issue of a Soviet-U.S. summit.

As has been stated on more than one occasion, the Soviet Union cannot but welcome it if Washington takes up a more serious and more responsible attitude toward disarmament problems. But high-sounding statements about a desire for peace and disarmament are not enough. Concrete actions are needed, concrete and constructive proposals in response. And with respect to all of this, things are clearly not good in the U.S. capital.

To start with, take the fact that, according to official White House statements, Reagan intends to reply only in a few weeks' time to the latest letter from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev containing specific proposals on how to break the impasse on the question of maintaining armaments. In the meantime, Regan, the leader of the White House staff apparatus, reassures the press that the administration is studying the Soviet proposals carefully.

But this isn't the whole story. Everything indicates that Washington is busy not so much examining what the U.S. contribution itself should be to the solution of the problem of limiting and reducing armaments, but studying the question of how to avoid altogether the conclusion of any agreement in this field with minimum damage to the administration.

Influential figures in the administration like Weinberger, his assistant Perle, and many others openly oppose any agreement and are in favor of an uncontrolled race in nuclear and space armaments with the object of achieving superiority over the Soviet Union. Hence, all the concrete and constructive Soviet proposals remain unanswered. Hence, too, nuclear explosions resound on the Nevada proving ground in response to the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear tests, which has already been extended on three occasions and which has been in force for nearly a whole year.

It has again been announced in Washington that the United States intends to carry out another nuclear explosion at the Nevada proving ground, the 13th since the Soviet moratorium was introduced, on 26 July.

Insisting again and again on the implementation of the program it has put forward for the elimination of nuclear weapons as quickly as possible, the Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that the present balance of nuclear armaments is capable only of ensuring equality of danger to both sides. Given a continuation of the arms race, this danger is capable of reaching a point where parity will cease to be a factor of restraint.

Even THE NEW YORK TIMES, noting that the very idea of establishing control over armaments is now at a crossroads in the United States, stresses that the opportunity for implementing it will exist only for a short time. Perhaps there is less than a year available for that course. Thereafter, types of decisions might be made that will be difficult and perhaps even impossible to cancel by political means. In addition, the development of technology will change the system whereby the balance between the two countries is calculated and the chances of halting -- not to mention of turning back -- the uncontrolled arms race are receding into distant future. The threat to peace will become even more serious.

The Soviet proposals aimed at avoiding precisely this danger about which the NEW YORK TIMES warns still lie unanswered in the White House and on the Geneva talks table.

There is the program for the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of the century, set out in the statement made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January. There is the idea of setting up an all-embracing system of international security which was announced at the 27th CPSU Congress in February. There are the specific proposals making it easier to reach agreement on removing medium-range missiles in Europe. There is the interim version of the approach to reducing nuclear armaments which was proposed by the Soviet Union in Geneva, that an accord should be reached on not withdrawing from the ABM treaty for at least 15 years and that work within the field of the strategic defense initiative should be limited to the level of laboratory research, that is, to the threshold the United States has in fact already approached. And finally, there are the proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact countries in Budapest concerning a reciprocal and considerable reduction in land forces and in strike tactical air forces in Europe, as a result of the implementation of which armed forces would be reduced by one-fourth by the beginning of the 1990's, that is, by a total of 1 million men.

The numerous reactions that continue to come in concerning the Soviet-French talks from all corners of the earth are evidence of the fact that the Soviet Union's peace initiatives are exerting a great influence upon world public opinion. Under their influence, realization is strengthening in the West of the fact that ensuring security through disarmament in today's interlinked world requires joint efforts and contributions by one and all, bringing into operation of the whole disarmament mechanism. [passage omitted: Lavrentyev replies to question on the rise of mass democratic movements in the West in recent years; Pravdin examines the economic development of Mongolia in connection with the anniversary of the Mongolian revolution]

[Lavrentyev] Listerner Valentina Afanasyevna Gorboya from Kiev asks whether any measures are being taken by the United Nations wiht regard to the lies and provocations being spread by the U.S. imperialist circles with regard to the USSR and the other socialist countries.

In the years of its existence, the United Nations has proved that it is an important international organ which expresses the opinion of the world community on the most topical questions and problems. The course of discussion of international problems at sessions of the UN General Assembly and discussions in the Security Council as a rule allow the reasons of various conflict situations to be objectively revealed and for the guilty to be named. So it was with regard to the U.S. armed aggression against Grenada, the barbarous U.S. bombing of Libya when the overwhelming majority of the UN member countries resolutely condemned Washington's illegal actions. There was a similar result during the discussion in the Security Council of the complaint from the Nicaraguan Government against the United States for virtually conducting an undeclared war against that Central American republic.

But the essence of the matter is that specific measures against countries which have violated the norms of international law can be taken only by the Security Council on the basis of the principle of unanimity: No less than nine votes from council members must be in favor of the decision, including the concurring votes of all five permanent members of the Security Council. This right -- the right to veto -- has frequently been used by the United States to thwart the adoption of a decision condemning its foreign policy course.

But your question, esteemed Valentina Afanasyevna, touches upon yet another important problem: how to bar the stream of lies and slander against our country which are used by unscrupulous politicians and the mass information media serving them. This problem is extremely topical. It is no coincidence that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has frequently pointed out that there is a shortage of trust in the world and this shortage must be eliminated. It can be eliminated only by the development of interstate cooperation in all directions. Speaking at the Kremlin dinner in honor of French President Francois Mitterrand, Comrade Gorbachev noted that the European process which was begun in Helsinki should proceed in all areas, political, economic, humanitarian and cultural.

But just think how easy it is to frighten an ordinary American with the Soviet threat if, according to one opinion poll, 25 percent of the inhabitants of the United States do not know that we were allies in World War II. Five percent of U.S. senior class schoolchildren, when asked to indicate the geographical position of the USSR, placed our country in Central America. And if one adds to this the anti-Soviet materials on the television and movie screens in the United States, which journalists have called "Rambomania" after the main hero of a number of trashy films, Rambo, then it becomes evident that the Americans' ignorance, their false impression of our country, is an important card in the hands of those politicians who work for confrontation and not for the achievement of greater mutual understanding between our peoples.

This state of affairs can be changed only by the expansion of all possible contacts. A bright example in this regard is the Goodwill Games organised in our country at which the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding reigns. [passage omitted; Pashko explains the importance of the declaration of nuclear-free zones of local authorities in Western countries]

[Lavrentyev] I have heard that talks have begun in Beijing between the PRC and Portugal on the future of Macao, the Portuguese colony on Chinese territory. Please tell us about this in more detail, Comrade Belous writes from Lvov. We shall accede to his request.

The first round of the Chinese-Portuguese talks on the restoration of PRC sovereignty over Macao -- Aomen in Chinese -- took place a few days ago in Beijing and, according to the joint communique, it passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. There was a useful exchange of opinions and the agenda was agreed for further talks.

China approaches the problem of Macao from the position of one country, two systems. This means the restoration of Beijing's political and administrative control over the Portuguese colony and the maintenance of the capitalist economic system there for a long transitional period. As is known, such an approach has already allowed the PRC to reach agreement with Britain on the return of the British colony of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty in 1997. [passage omitted on history and economy of Macao]

Real prospects have now appeared for ending Portuguese colonial rule over part of the territory of the PRC. At present it is not possible to say when this will happen because the sides have just begun talks. Observers note that the course announced by Beijing aimed at a peaceful political solution of the problem of eliminating foreign colonial possessions on Chinese territory has entered the phase of active practical implementation. And successes in the implementation of this course, as the PRC leadership considers, will create good preconditions also for the reunification of Taiwan with the mainland part of the country. [passage omitted: Svyagin talks about the increasing drug abuse problem in New York]

[Lavrentyev] Our listener Comrade Morozov from Kovrov, Vladimir Oblast, asks us to talk about the capital of the FRG, Bonn. Viktor Levin, commentator of All-Union Radio, replies:

[Levin] The Der Grosse Brockhaus encyclopedia, published in the FRG, in its 1953 edition has an article on Bonn which starts by saying that Bonn is termed the temporary capital of the Federal Republic. To this day, official documents describe Bonn in the same way, as the temporary capital. It is not a vain statement that there is nothing more permanent than the temporary. Today there are very few people outside the FRG who do not regard Bonn as the permanent capital. And the reason why the FRG authorities persistently and even stubbornly stress the temporary nature of its role as the main city of the country has already begun to be forgotten. However, it is an important matter.

Let us go back 37 years to 1949. Not just with the blessing but with the direct support of the Western occupying powers -- the United States, Britain and France -- the creation of the West German state was declared on the banks of the Rhine. This was an act of splitting, dismembering Germany. This process had begun somewhat earlier but the declaration of the FRG ended any idea of a united German state. And this must be remembered because the FRG ruling circles do not cease to present themselves as the ones who cherish the idea of a united Germany, even though their declaration of a separate state and its inclusion -- this happened somewhat later, in 1955 -- in the North Atlantic bloc dug a ditch between the two German states, each of which went its own way.

It is not just a coincidence that I recall these facts because the FRG ruling circles lay claim to the role of representatives of the whole German nation and for a long time were unwilling even to recognise the existence of th GDR. But the attempts to speak on behalf of all Germans are not ceasing and the description of Bonn as the temporary capital reflects these intentions. [passage omitted on why Bonn was chosen as the capital]

I repeat: the ambitions are alive to this day and they are carefully nourished. But life goes on and has its effect. Bonn is increasingly acquiring the features of a genuine capital. [passage omitted on official buildings constructed in Bonn; Andrianov relates how imperialism is using state terrorism to pressurize the nonaligned movement; Lavrentyev tells of proposals to move the Argentine capital to Patagoni]

ARBATOV: U.S. PUBLIC IGNORANT OF SOVIET STANCES

PM141501 London MORNING STAR in English 11 Jul 86 p 6

[Soviet Academician Georgiy Arbatov article: "U.S. Is Refusing To Accept World Realities"]

[Text] In its foreign policy, the U.S. Administration is taking an enormous risk by relying on an already obsolete instrument -- confrontation.

The refusal to accept today's realities in inter-state relations and the world situation as a whole is a characteristic feature of the political mentality of official Washington.

The ossified views of the U.S. leaders are primarily manifest in their maniacal anticommunism, commitment to obsolete dogmas of the cold war, and cave-dueller-like militarism in international relations.

These views are throwing U.S. foreign policy at least two decades back.

Yet, they are being pursued at a time when the international situation is much more precarious, and arms levels are much higher.

The recent plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted that the U.S. refusal to halt nuclear testing; its decision to withdraw from the SALT-2 treaty; the ongoing elaboration of space weapons; and the reluctance to hold conscientious talks on arms limitation and reduction, and on measures to ease international tensions are increasingly undermining the security of the whole world, including the United States.

I understand that a considerable part of the United States population and some of the population of West Europe for that matter, are mistrustful and cautious of the Soviet Union.

They see our country as their "enemy" and consider us "dangerous."

This is a result of many years of brainwashing that has been aimed at developing anti-Sovietism in people as a sort of "conditioned reflex."

There is also lack of knowledge about Soviet foreign and home policies, about the Soviet programme against the nuclear threat and the arms race, and for the preservation and consolidation of universal peace, as advanced by the 27th congress of our party.

Will anyone tell the U.S. citizens that at the recent fifth session of the 11th Supreme Soviet of the USSR almost every speaker stressed the need to work for halting the arms race and preventing the transfer of weapons to space?

I don't think this will happen.

Nor will the much-boasted "free press," to say nothing of the U.S. political leaders, advise the people about the fact that in the past six months Moscow has addressed the Western powers with an all-embracing package of radical proposals.

These proposals are aimed at curbing the arms race and enhancing the security of each and every country.

Nor will the press and U.S. leaders tell them that the Soviet Union has set forth a programme for the total elimination of nuclear weapons in 15 years, by the beginning of the 21st century, and that it is has suggested cuts in all components of ground troops and tactical aviation in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The latter initiative was advanced by the Socialist countries united in the Warsaw treaty in a communique and addressed at the recent conference of its political consultative committee in Budapest.

Needless to say, we cannot blame the United States public at large for its failure to know about Soviet initiatives, of for a distorted idea about them.

The U.S. people know only what they are being told.

But U.S. statesmen are quite another matter. Of all people, they know the Soviet position inside out.

And if today the Reagan administration is turning a deaf ear to our calls to stop the arms arms race and improve the situation, the blame for this rests with it alone, for its policy of crude force.

This is a senseless policy which is equally dangerous for those whom Washington considers its enemies, for those it regards as allies, and for the U.S. people themselves.

Continuation of the arms race which is fuelled by United States military programmes, may bring the level of the sides' armaments to a point at which nothing could be a factor of military-political deterrent.

All Soviet peace proposals are aimed at lowering the level of military confrontation. It is important to begin lowering the strategic balance and to steer the course toward complete withdrawal of nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction from arsenals. Armed force cannot ensure genuine security to anyone in our age. One gets the impression that the United States administration, far from wishing to understand this, is probably unable to see this, since it is going into the future with its back turned to it.

HELMS VISIT TO CHILE SHOWS U.S. 'LOYAL' ALLY

LD121250 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 12 TASS -- One of President Ronald Reagan's closest allies and associates in U.S. Congress, Jessie Helms, an arch-conservative Republican Senator from North Carolina, has arrived on a "private visit" in Chile to assure Pinochet of U.S. support as the outrage of American and world public opinion over another gory crime of the Chilean junta, the murder of Rodrigo Rojas, 19, resident of Washington, D.C., has reached the peak. The boy was seized by Pinochet's soldiers, brutally beaten up and burned alive.

Meeting Pinochet, Helms actually said that public demands in the USA for a thorough investigation of the crime and the punishment of the culprits should be ignored. He sang praise to the bloodstained dictator, describing Chile under Pinochet as one of the two Latin American countries to fight communism most consistently and perseveringly. According to Helms, the other "praiseworthy" country is Paraguay, where dictator Stroessner indeed competes with Pinochet in terror and murders. Helms's visit to Chile shows that the United States, which installed Pinochet in power by engineering the overthrow of the popular unity of government of President Salvador Allende, remains the general's loyal friend and ally. Small wonder that Pinochet, inspired by such support, announced yesterday that he was not going to renounce the presidentship, usurped by him, at least til 1997.

GRAVE VISIT AGREEMENT REACHED WITH JAPAN

OW030723 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Georgiy Nikulin commentary]

[Text] On 2 July official notes were exchanged at the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow and the Japanese Foreign Ministry in Tokyo on mutual intergovernmental arrangements setting forth conditions for visits to ancestral graves on Soviet territory by Japanese and visits to Russian graves in Japan by Soviet relatives. Related to this, Georgiy Nikulin writes as follows:

The action simplifies procedures for Japanese to visit their ancestral graves in the Soviet Union and for Soviets to visit their relatives' graves in Japan. It is no longer necessary to obtain entry visas, and Japanese only require passports issued by the Japanese Government. Undoubtedly this action, which is designed to deepen mutual trust between the two countries, represents a concession by the Soviet side.

There were twists and turns and various obstacles in the situation leading up to this, because it involved not only the problem of simplifying entry procedures, which could be resolved under national law, but also the question of travel to areas off-limits to foreigners. Furthermore, it was necessary to give consideration to the principle of reciprocity -- allowing Soviet citizens to visit their relatives' graves in Japan.

However, the Soviet and Japanese Governments were able to resolve their differences through mutual understanding. This shows that there are many things that the two countries can accomplish if they make the effort.

Before reaching the latest agreement, there were a number of developments that led Soviet-Japanese relations to change for the better. The exchange of letters was revived between leaders of the two countries in 1985. The visit to Japan by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze took place this January. During talks with Foreign Minister Abe, the question of Japanese visits to northern graves was given serious consideration. The Soviet side promised to examine the question from all aspects, taking the Japanese side's earnest wishes fully into consideration.

When Foreign Minister Abe paid an official visit to Moscow in May, further progress was made in the talks on this question. In his talks with Foreign Minister Abe, General Secretary Gorbachev expressed the Soviets' readiness to work out measures that would respect the Japanese people's customs and view the Japanese wishes with a humanitarian spirit.

Thus, notes were exchanged and the talks reached a settlement. This indicates how earnestly the Soviet side grappled with this question. At the same time, it will contribute to further promoting friendship, mutual understanding, and mutual trust with Japan.

This also gives support to General Secretary Gorbachev's statement that the Soviet Union has adopted the principled political line of availing itself of every opportunity to develop and improve completely its relations with Japan.

The Soviet side hopes that its goodwill action toward the question of Japanese visits to northern graves will be correctly evaluated in Japan and that the humanitarian act will contribute to deepening friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

JAPAN STEPS UP DEFENSE EFFORTS IN HOKKAIDO

OW101335 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1015 GMT 10 Jul 86

[From "World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] Responding to Washington's call that Tokyo increase its contribution to Western militarist efforts, the Japanese command has been preparing a long-term program for increasing the strength of its ground forces. The Tokyo press says that its implementation will require a truly astronomic expenditure in the range of 5 to 6 trillion yen. Material published in ASAHI says that this large-scale plan is actually drawing the Japanese armed forces into the system of military blocs put together by the United States.

The frankly provocative character of this militarist plan is proved by the fact that its authors view the Soviet Union as a potential enemy and in point of fact call on the Japanese to get ready for war.

It has been planned to greatly strengthen the Japanese forces in Hokkaido. It has been planned to increase the number of missile systems [kompleksy] and antitank helicopters 2 to 3 times in the near future. ASAHI says that in the case of an emergency about half of the total military personnel of the Japanese army will be concentrated on Hokkaido.

The program is still in the preparatory stage, but while fanning the anti-Soviet hysteria, the Japanese Defense Agency has already turned the northern region of the country into an arena of large-scale maneuvers for moving troops and military equipment. Transport aircraft laden with tanks, guns, and infantrymen arrive in Hokkaido. Air force and naval forces are taking part in military maneuvers for the first time. About 200 combat aircraft and 7 of the newest destroyers have been sent to the northern region.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH, SODNOM RECEIVE GREETINGS

PM140951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[Greetings sent by CPSU and USSR organs to the Mongolian leadership on the anniversary of the Mongolian revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium;

To Comrade Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades!

On the national holiday -- the 65th anniversary of the people's revolution in Mongolia -- the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people send the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium, the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and all the fraternal Mongolian people cordial congratulations and best wishes.

The historic victory secured by the Mongolian working people in the anti-imperialist, antifeudal revolution of 1921 took the country onto the highway of independent development and social progress which was opened up by Great October.

Soviet people share their Mongolian friends' pride in the successes achieved by Mongolia in 6 and 1/2 decades of people's power. During these years, the Mongolian people, under the MPRP's leadership and in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, have transformed the face of their ancient land and transformed into reality Lenin's idea of the transition to socialism bypassing capitalism. The dynamic growth of production forces and the steady upsurge of the well-being and culture of the broad masses -- these are the characteristic trends in the development of present-day Mongolia, which is a firm component in the socialist community. Mongolia's international prestige is high as it marches in the front ranks of the fighters for the cause of peace and socialism.

The recent 19th MPRP congress, which clearly demonstrated the Mongolian communists' loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, put forward a detailed program for Mongolian society's progressive advance toward still higher frontiers of creation. The congress decisions inspire Mongolia's working people to new creative achievemtns in all spheres of the country's political and socioeconomic life.

Soviet people are sincerely glad that for 65 years the CPSU and the Soviet state and the MPRP and the Mongolian People's Republic have been developing and strengthening their multifaceted, fruitful cooperation. The strengthening of the fraternal alliance and close ties between our parties and countries accords fully with the vital interests of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and the tasks of strengthening the positions of world socialism and ensuring security in Asia and throughout the world.

The working people of socialist Mongolia can continue to rely on the Soviet Union as a reliable friend and ally. Guided by the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, we will do everything to ensure that the effectiveness of all-around Soviet-Mongolian cooperation increases from year to year. We are convinced that the coming period will be marked by a further deepening of our countries' cooperation and that the indissoluble Soviet-Mongolian friendship will bear new fruit.

We wish you, dear friends, communists, and all people of Mongolia great successes in fulfilling the 19th MPRP Congress decisions, and we wish happiness and prosperity to your motherland.

The CPSU Central Committee;

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

The USSR Council of Ministers.

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL TIES WITH DPRK VIEWED

PM111346 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Ye. Vasilyev article: "Reliable Mainstay]

[Text] The Soviet and Korean peoples and the USSR and DPRK are closely linked by relations of friendship, mutual assistance, and cooperation. They are united by common goals in building the new society and in the struggle for peace and security in Asia and all over the planet. The two states' cooperation has yielded and continues to yield more and more positive results in the political, economic, and social spheres.

The USSR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which was concluded 6 July 1961, is of fundamental significance for present-day Soviet-Korean relations. It has become an important historical landmark along the path of the ongoing development of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our countries. The treaty provides for the active development of economic and cultural ties, reciprocal provision of all possible assistance, and implementation of the necessary cooperation in the economic and cultural spheres.

The DPRK and the USSR enshrined in the teaty their unanimous understanding that Korea's unification must occur on a peaceful and democratic basis and that such a solution accords with the national interests of the Korean people and the cause of maintaining peace in the Far East. The Soviet Union and People's Korea pledged to participate in all international actions whose aim is to ensure peace and security in the Far East and all over the world and to make their contribution to the cause of the implementation of these lofty tasks. They agreed that, in the event that one of the sides is subjected to armed attack by any state or coalition of states and thus finds itself in a state of war, the other side would immediately render military and other assistance using all means at its disposal.

Soviet-Korean relations have developed steadily along an ascending line in the past 25 years. This process was noticeably accelerated following the May 1984 official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by a DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president. Soviet-Korean contacts are becoming more dynamic and meaningful. Exchanges of delegations have been stepped up along party lines and in the spheres of culture, technical education, health services, literature, and art. Soviet-Korean economic cooperation is entering a new, qualitatively higher, and, hence, more responsible stage. The recently signed agreements on trade and economic cooperation in 1986-1990 and in the more distant future envisage assistance by the Soviet Union in the creation of new major industrial enterprises and other projects in the DPRK, a considerable increase in commodity turnover, and the expansion of cooperation in timber procurements, fishing, and prospecting for petroleum and gas on land and on the continental shelf.

Our countries' interaction in the international arena is being expanded and improved in the interests of ensuring peace and security in Asia and all over the world. Joint Soviet-Korean documents empahszie that the Soviet Union and the DPRK fully determine to follow a policy of peace, to rebuff the intrigues of imperialism and revanchism, and to struggle consistently for arms reductions and disarmament, the disbandment of all military blocs, and the settlement of conflicts and crisis situations by peaceful political means.

They are united in condemning the imperialist circles' policy of perpetuating the split of Korea and the continuing occupation of South Korea by the United States, which not only runs contrary to the Korean people's national aspirations but also poses a threat to peace in the Far East. The Soviet Union highly values and resolutely supports the peace initiatives and efforts made by the DPRK Government to preserve peace in the Korean peninsula, in Asia, and all over the world and to effect the country's peaceful unification without outside interference.

The 25 years of experience of the operation of the 1961 Soviet-Korean treaty of alliance show convincingly that it is a reliable foundation for the development of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK and an important instrument of peace and security in the Far East.

MOURNING FOR SRV'S LE DUAN CONTINUES

Gorbachev, Leaders Visit SRY Embassy

LD141224 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1205 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul (TASS) -- Today Mikhail Gorbachev, Geydar Aliyev, Andrey Gromyko, Lev Zaykov, Petr Demichev, Aleksandra Biryukova, Vadim Medvedev, Viktor Nikonov, Aleksandr Yakovlev, and Ivan Kapitonov visited the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the USSR in connection with the demise of Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party [CPV].

With a minute of silence they honored the memory of the outstanding son of the Vietnamese people, eminent figure in the international communist, workers and national liberation movement, tireless champion ofthe cause of peace and socialism, and great friend of the Soviet Union.

The leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state signed the mourning book of condolences.

Ryzhkov, Delegation Pay Tribute

LD141009 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi July 14 TASS -- Today the USSR party and Government delegation led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who arrived in Hanoi to take part in the mourning functions in connection with the death of Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, visited Badinh Palace of Assembly, where the deceased lies in state. The delegation laid a wreath on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers. The lettering on the crimson ribbon says: "To outstanding son of the Vietnamese people Le Duan."

The members of the delegation observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of the prominent figure of the international communist and working class and national liberation movement, a great friend of the Soviet Union. A note has been made in the book of mourning, expressing on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR profound condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the SRV Council of State and the Council of Ministers, the entire Vietnamese people in connection with the death of Le Duan.

A tribute of respect to the glorious son of Vietnam has been paid by a party and government delegation of Laos, led by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a party and government delegation of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Today is the second day of paying tribute by the Vietnamese people to the staunch fighter for the happiness of the people, for the unity of the homeland, for the victory of socialism in Vietnam, to the companion-in-arms of President Ho Chi Minh. The inhabitants of the Vietnamese capital and guests from all parts of the republic are going to the Palace of Assembly in an unending stream.

Numerous letters and telegrams of condolences, including from the fraternal communist and workers' parties, the revolutionary-democratic and national liberation parties and movements are pouring to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the SRV Council of Ministers.

Troung Chinh Speech

LD150849 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi July 15 TASS -- TASS correspondents Mikhail Kalmykov and Ilya Maslennikov report:

Today Vietnam paid last respects to its staunch son, a prominent figure of the international communist working-class and national liberation movement, Le Duan.

A mourning meeting took place in the hall of the Badinh Palace of Assemblies where the coffin with the body of the deceased was placed on the bier surrounded with wreaths and crepe ribbons. The mourning meeting was attended by the leaders of the Communist Party and the Vietnemese state, by veterans of the revolutionary movement, representatives of work collectives, and servicemen of the Vietnamese People's Army.

Present in the hall were the party-and-government delegation of the USSR led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, delegation of Laos and Kampuchea, and members of the diplomatic corps.

A funeral speech was delivered by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV), president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

He emphasized that Le Duan, as an outstanding follower and associate of President Ho Chi Minh, had devoted his entire life to the cause of national liberation, the reunification of the motherland, to the struggle for freedom, happiness of the people and ideals of communism. Holding the posts of the first secretary of the CPV Central Committee since 1960, Le Duan had made an important contribution to the revolutionary cause of the Communist Party and the Vietnamese people.

In the hard years of U.S. imperialists' domination in the country's south, Le Duan, together with the political bureau and the Central Committee of the party, had taken an active part in the elaboration of the political line in the Vietnamese People's struggle for national liberation and the unity of the native land.

The Vietnamese people's victory over the U.S. aggressors had become a powerful inspiring impulse to the upsurge of the international anti-imperialist and national liberation movement.

The speaker pointed out the great services of Le Duan in the elaboration of the strategy and tactics of the Vietnamese revolution at its new stage connected with Vietnam's transition to socialism.

Truong Chinh emphasised that Le Duan, as an ardent patriot and internationalist, had shown unceasing concern for the deepening and development of fraternal friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, for Vietnam's close solidarity with Laos and Kampuchea and with the countries of the socialist community. Following Ho Chi Minh's example, he had invariably come out in favour of the unity of international revolutionary and progressive forces in the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"We," Truong Chinh said in conclusion, "shall continue to strengthen the cohesion and monolithic unity of the entire party, the people and the army round the Central Committee of the CPV and consistently to carry out two strategic tasks: the successful building of socialism and the reliable defence of the socialist fatherland".

The "Internationale" was performed. To the strains of solemn music the coffin with the body of the deceased was taken out of the Palace of Assemblies and placed on a gun carriage. The funeral procession, marching through the streets of the Vietnamese capital, headed for the cemetery.

Le Duan was buried at Maidith cemetery where prominent figures of the Vietnamese revolutionary movement had been laid to rest.

RYZHKOV, DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH SRV LEADERS

LD141355 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1314 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi 14 Jul (TASS) -- The USSR party and government delegation led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is here to mourn the demise of Le Duan, today met the leaders of fraternal Vietnam.

The head of the USSR delegation expressed to the Vietnamese leadership profound condolences from the CPSU Central Committee; Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; the USSR Council of Ministers: and from the entire Soviet people.

The Vietnamese comrades informed the members of the delegation of the extraordinary plenum of the CPV Central Committee which has taken place. There Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council, was unanimously elected general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. Nikolay Ryzhkov and the members of the Soviet delegation warmly congratulated Comrade Truong Chinh on his election to the lofty post of general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

During the cordial friendly conversation questions of mutual interest were raised, and the resolve of both sides was expressed to continue to develop and strengthen fraternal friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the CPV and between the USSR and the SRV on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

On the same day the USSR party and state delegation visited the museum of the revolution in Hanoi. The guests acquainted themselves with documents and exhibits recounting the heroic struggle of the CPV and of all the working people of Vietnam for national liberation and for a united socialist Vietnam, and also recounting the multifaceted activity of Ho Chi Minh, the leader of the Vietnamese people and of Le Duan, his comrade-in-arms.

The head and members of the delegation made an inscription in the honored visitors' book wishing the Vietnamese people successes in constructing socialism and in reliably defending the independence and sovereignty of their homeland.

On behalf of the delegation Nikolay Ryzhkov presented the museum with a portrait of V.I. Lenin by Fedosino craftsmen.

The delegation also visited the exhibition at the museum of history in Hanoi.

TRUONG CHINH ELECTED CVP GENERAL SECRETARY

Plenary Meeting Convened

LD141809 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi July 14 TASS -- An emergency plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam took place here today. The participants in it paid tribute to the memory of Le Duan, a loyal son of the Vietnamese people.

The plenary meeting deliberated the choice of the general secretary of the Central Committee. Pham Van Dong, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, nominated Truong Chinh, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of State, for the post and he was elected unanimously.

Truong Chinh addressed the plenary meeting, thanking the Central Committee members for their trust and calling upon the communists and all the working people of the republic to give a befitting welcome to the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Comrade Truong Chinh was born in Hanam Ninh province in the north of Vietnam in 1907. He joined the communist party in 1930, was elected to the Central Committee in 1940 and became general secretary of the Central Committee in 1941. He was re-elected to the post at the second congress of the party in 1951. The third, fourth, and fifth congresses of the Communist party of Vietnam elected him a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee, and he has been chairman of the Council of State since 1981.

Comrade Truong Chinh was elected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam by the emergency plenary meeting of the Central Committee on July 14, 1986.

He is the bearer of the Order of Lenin and many orders and medals of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other countries.

Gorbachev Sends Greetings

LD141829 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Gorbachev has sent greetings to Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. The greetings say:

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh,

The CPSU Central Committee congratulates you on your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. You are well known in the Soviet Union as one of the eminent leaders of the revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people, a pupil of Ho Chi Minh, a comrade-in-arms of Le Duan, and a champion of the inviolable friendship between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples. We are convinced that relations between our parties and states will continue to expand and deepen on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We express our firm conviction that the Vietnamese working people, under the leadership of your glorious Communist Party, will achieve new successes in building socialism and defending the motherland, as well as in the struggle to strengthen the position of Vietnam, a strong link in the community of socialist states, actively supporting, together with fraternal Laos and Cambodia, peace and security in the Asian Pacific region and throughout the entire world.

As your comrade-in-arms and friends, we assure Vietnamese Communists that the CPSU, guided by the decisions of the 27th congress, will spare no effort so that Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, tried and tested by time, may grow and strengthen from year to year, for the good of our peoples and in the name of further consolidating the position of world socialism and strengthening the cohesion of all modern progressive forces.

We hope that the Communists and all working people of your country celebrate in a worthy manner the Sixth CPV Congress.

Accept, dear Comrade Truong Chinh, the greetings say, wishes for good health and great success in your activities at your lofty and responsible post in carrying out the tasks facing the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON SHEVARDNADZE UK VISIT

Departs Moscow 13 July

LD131427 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today left Moscow for London on an official visit at the invitation of the British Government.

At the airport he was seen off by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, and other officials. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 13 July adds that the following people attended the departure: Comrade Bugayev, minister of civil aviation; Comrade Romantsov [as heard], first deputy USSR foreign minister; and other officials. Marshall, interim British charge d'affaires in the USSR, was among those seeing him off.]

Arrives, Makes Statement

LD131940 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] London, July 13 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has arrived here today at the invitation of the Government of Great Britain. He was welcomed at the airport by Timothy Renton, minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Michael John Llewellyn Smith, chief of the Soviet Department at the Foreign Office, and Leonid Zamyatin, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Britain.

Eduard Shevardnadze made the following statement upon arrival:

"We are grateful to Her Majesty's Government for the invitation. During our short stay in the United Kingdom, we hope to conduct mutually beneficial substantial talks. We consider them a continuation of a new stage of the Soviet-British dialogue, started by the visit of Mikhail Gorbachev to your country in December 1984.

"During the talks with Prime Minister Thatcher, with my colleague Sir Geoffrey and other British politicians we intend to have an exchange of views on the main problems of the world politics, first of all -- on the issues of security, lowering the international tension, reducing the military threat. For us it would be important to get a clear idea of the British position regarding the complex of proposals put forward by the Soviet Union in this field and to try to lay a foundation for a constructive cooperation in the future. Of course we are aware of the obstacles on the way to mutual understanding, but we believe that common goodwill of our two countries, governments and peoples is capable to overcome them.

"We also have points to be discussed in the field of the bilateral ties, which are extremely important in the context of East-West relations. I believe that the British people are as much sincere in wishing their improvement as the peoples of the Soviet Union. An experience of history shows that the peoples of our countries were to gain a lot whenever climate of confidence and cooperation existed between Russia and England, between the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

"We are looking forward to see the native land of Shakespeare and Newton, Dickens and Shaw, Gainsborough and Britten, the country which had made such a great contribution to the human civilization.

"I would like on this occasion to convey our wishes of happiness, peace and well-being to the residents of London, indeed to all the British people."

Meets With Howe, Thatcher

LD142353 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Boris Kalyagin report from London; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] This is the old estate of Chevening, 20 km south of London. This place was chosen for the beginning of talks between USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Shevardnadze and British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Howe.

During the talks, questions of bilateral relations and key international problems were discussed. Taking part in the conversation was Zamyatin, USSR ambassador to Great Britain.

Also today, Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze had a meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at her official residence at 10 Downing Street. Comrade Shevardnadze conveyed a personal message from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the head of the British Government.

TASS Report on Talks

LD141738 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] London July 14 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR minister of foreign affairs, who is staying here on an official visit, met with Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Eduard Shevardnadze presented to the head of the British Government a personal message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the conversation they exchanged opinions on a wide range of pressing international problems, as well as on bilateral relations.

The attention of the British side was drawn to the large-scale Soviet foreign policy initiatives and, in the first place, to the concept of creating an all-embracing system of international security put forward in the Political Report of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the 27th CPSU Congress, and to the program of a complete elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons set forth in his statement of January 15, this year. It was emphasized that the realization of the Soviet proposals would permit to put an end to the arms race and would radically improve the world political climate.

The proposals for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments, contained in the address of the Warsaw Treaty member-states adopted at a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest, are also aimed at achieving a radical improvement of the situation in Europe. All this creates a real basis for loweirng substantially the level of military confrontation on the European Continent.

It was noted that the creation of an all-embracing system of international secrutiy meets the interests of every country and of humanity as a whole. The time has come to prove by deeds, not by words, one's adherence to the cause of averting the war menace.

Eduard Shevardnadze pointed to the need of getting all countries involved in this process. Britain, which carries considerable weight in European and world affairs, can significantly contribute towards that, he said. This also applies to prohibiting nuclear tests, setting up an international code of safe development of nuclear energy, a convention on the complete prohibition of chemical weapons and a number of other issues.

The British prime minister spoke highly about the established practice of a direct dialogue between the leadership of Britain and the USSR on the key problems of the present world and pointed to the importance of her personal meeting and frank conversations with Mikhail Gorbachev.

The sides went on record in favour of the continuation and development of the European process which is making a positive impact on the expansion of the political, trade, economic and humanitarian cooperation on the continent. In line with this goal would be the successful completion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference, i.e. the working out there of concrete confidence-building agreements, and the constructive holding next autumn of the Vienna meeting of the countries -- participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The mutual opinion was expressed in favour of reaching agreements aimed at the consolidation of international security, the limitation and reduction of armaments and the strengthening of strategic stability.

The prime minister of Britain accepted with gratitude the invitation of the Soviet leadership to pay an official visit to the USSR. The concrete date of the visit is to be agreed later.

The meeting was held in a constructive atmosphere, in the spirit of openness and mutual respect.

Talks between Eduard Shevardnadze and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe were started on the same day. At the first meeting the ministers discussed a number of aspects of the world situation and a complex of questions of Soviet-British relations in the political, trade, economic and other spheres from the viewpoint of their further intensification and development.

Relations Reviewed

LD132202 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Nikolay Gorshkov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet foreign minister's visit comes as the climax of a series of high-level contacts between our two countries. There have been highly useful visits to Britain by the head of the Soviet agro-industrial complex, Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, and Soviet general staff spokesman, General Chervov, and a top expert on disarmament with the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Viktor Israelyan. These visits led the BBC to conclude that the Soviet leadership is genuinely interested in the positive development of Anglo-Soviet relations, while the Soviet side has certainly never made a secret of its desire to live in peace and to cooperate with all countries and with those in Europe in particular. This desire of ours was stressed recently at the highest possible level during the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Francois Mitterrand. The Soviet leader reaffirmed Moscow's determination to seek solutions to international problems on the basis of the principles of reasonable compromise and equal security. The whole package of the latest Soviet peace initiatives, which President Mitterrand described as quite sensational, has this very aim.

Quite a few of those proposals concern Britain directly. They include proposals for a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests, for deep cuts in conventional and chemical weapons in Europe and for a considerable lowering of nuclear force levels in terms of both strategic and intermediate arms.

British officials are reported by REUTER as viewing the current visit by the Soviet foreign minister as an important component in accelerating East-West dialogue which, they hope, could break the impasse over arms control and pave the way to a second Soviet-American summit. For such hopes to come true, there has to be a genuine expression of political will on the part of the Western allies for earnest discussion of the Soviet arms control proposals. As Mikhail Gorbachev and Francois Mitterrand agreed, specific and persistent differences of opinion should not preclude a search for points of agreement. Indeed, there is an urgent need for every country in Europe and elsewhere to state clearly and resolutely its desire for dialogue and peace. And not only that, but to act in this direction. There could be a major breakthrough in this field if the West European governments convinced Washington of the need to respect existing agreements restraining the arms race and to prevent its spread to outer space. Washington's intention of correcting the SALT treaties appears to be the major obstacle to a summit and Britain as America's closest ally could do much to alleviate the situation. European countries, said President Mitterrand, have the political clout to make their voice heeded.

It was agreed on the final day of President Mitterrand's visit to Moscow that interaction between the Soviet Union and France makes it easier to direct international relations into a healthy channeland the current visit by the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, to London provides an opportunity for Britain to add a new dimension to a genuine European dialogue in the spirit of Helsinki. Will Britain take this opportuntiy?

Visit Tied to World Issues

LD142150 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Aleksandr Pogodin commentary]

[Text] The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, has started his official visit to Great Britain. The purpose of his visit is to exchange views on key problems of world politics, above all the issues of security, of reducing international tension and lessening the war menace. An analysis from our commentator Aleksandr Pogodin. This is what he writes:

This visit is another display of the Soviet line to expand the political dialogue with the states of the different social system. Our allegiance to the idea of such a dialogue was clearly reiterated in the documents of the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party and in a number of statements made by the party leader, Mikhail Gorbachev. For example, during the recent stay in Moscow by the French president, Francois Mitterrand, the Soviet Union's resolve was underscored to do its best for the political dialogue to become again a generator of healthy tendencies in international affairs. This amounts to a joint businesslike search for solutions in keeping with the interests of promoting peace and leading to a reduction of the nuclear threat. For the political dialogue to be fruitful it is necessary to discard outdated sterotypes of mentality. Political realism is needed in evaluating the state of and trends in the world situation.

It is on these positions of principle that the Soviet attitude is based to relations with the United States. The Soviet policies will continue to be responsible in order to patientaly lay the foundation for the levelling off of these relations.

We favor a dialogue, said Mikhail Gorbachev, but this should be a dialogue in which both sides wish to press for real results. It is impossible to allow talks to turn into a smokescreen to cover up the arms race. The Soviet Union will only [word indistinct] a more serious and responsible attitude by the United States to the disarmament problems, but it has to be noted that Washington's statements about a desire for a constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union obviously do not tally with its practical actions. For examble, speaking over the radio a few days ago, President Reagan emphasized his intention to force implementation of the plans for militarizing outer space, the star wars program. He flatly rejected a possibility of this program being discussed at arms limitation talks. For this reason how is it possible to assess the U.S. Administration's attitude to the Soviet-American accord about a joint search for solutions to prevent the extension of the arms race to space?

Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union does not slam the door to a political dialogue with the United States, to a summit meeting. We hope, the Soviet leader declared, that the U.S. Administration will join our initiatives and will make it possible to hold such a meeting to work out accords which the peoples of Europe and the rest of the world are hopefully awaiting.

UK Reports

For UK media reportage on the visit to the United Kingdom by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, see the United Kingdom section of the 14 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REPORTAGE ON DEFENSE MINISTER SOKOLOV'S FINLAND VISIT

Departs Moscow

LD141330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0712 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul (TASS) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister, left Moscow today for Helsinki on an official visit at the invitation of the Finnish defense minister.

At the airport he was seen off by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister of the USSR; Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, first deputy defense minister of the USSR and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Wawsaw Pact member-states; Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Petrov, first deputy defense minister of the USSR; Army General Aleksey Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; generals; admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Among the send-off party was J. Muhonen, Finland's charge d'affaires to the USSR.

Arrives in Helsinki 14 July

LD150458 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Sokolov left Moscow for Helsinki on an official visit at the Finnish defense minister's invitation. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Demichev and other officials. The seeing-off party included Muhonen, Finland's charge d'affaires in the USSR.

At the Helsinki airport, Comrade Sokolov and the delegation accompanying him were met by Finnish Defense Minister Pihlajamaki and generals and officers of the Finnish Defense Forces.

The same day Comrade Sokolov paid visits on Finnish Defense Minister Pihlajamaki, and General Valtanen, commander in chief of the country's Defense Forces. A conversation took place during the course of which questions of mutual interest were discussed. At Hietaniemi Cemetery, the USSR defense minister laid a wreath at the grave of Finnish President Paasikivi.

AIR FORCE UNIT CONCLUDES VISIT TO FINLAND

PM111338 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jul 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "On Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Helsinki, 4 Jul -- The official friendly visit by a Soviet Air Force aviation subunit to Finland has ended. The Soviet airmen were guests of the "Karjala" Aviation Regiment of Finland's Defense Forces. They took part in the aviation holiday at Rissala Airport. Aviation equipment of Finland's Defense Forces was on display there, and demonstration flights took place.

GORBACHEV MESSAGE CONVEYED TO AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR

LD150802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Austrian Federal Chancellor Franz Vronitzky has received USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Adamishin in Vienna. The chancellor was given a verbal message from CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on the latest Soviet disarmament initiatives.

U.S. PLANNING NEW NUCLEAR DEPOTS IN FRG

LD111939 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Bonn July 11 TASS -- The Pentagon intends to build in the FRG new depots for nuclear weapons.

As is reported by the newspaper "FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU," depots for nuclear weapons are planned to be built at U.S. air bases at Ramstein, Memmingen, Buechel, Hahn and Noervenich in direct proximity of the location of bombers now alerted round the clock. At the Ramstein base, the depots are already in the testing stage.

The Pentagon is known to be planning the construction of bases to deploy 96 cruise missiles in the Hunsrueck mountain-mass, the Woervenich area. The construction of bunkers for these missiles is in full swing. The first batch of missiles has already been brought in. Besides, 108 "Pershing-2" missiles were deployed on the territory of the country and alerted.

Demonstrations of peace fighters are being invariably held outside the American bases in Muthlangen, Heilbronn, and Neu-Ulm, where first strike nuclear missiles are deployed. The demonstrators demand that these missiles be withdrawn from the FRG.

The Pentagon's intention to build new depots for nuclear weapons is yet another step in preparations for a nuclear war, TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov has been told in an interview by Ellen Weber, deputy chairman of the German Communist Party. The German Communist Party demands that the FRG Government place a ban on the construction of American nuclear depots, she stressed.

PROJECTED RISE IN FRG MILITARY SPENDING VIEWED

PM111033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent G. Kulbitskiy dispatch: "On the Altar of the Moloch of Militarism; DM51 Billion -- This Is the New FRG Military Spending Budget"]

[Text] Bonn, 5 Jul -- After many hours of discussion, the Bonn cabinet has approved the 1987 FRG draft state budget. Budget expenditure is to increase by 2.9 percent in comparison with the current year's budget and will total DM271 billion. At the same time the state debt will top DM24 billion.

The approved draft state budget has shown once again that the question of whether additional jobs should be created and social reforms implemented or whether the production of lethal arms should be stepped up does not arise for the present government.

It has opted for new arms. A substantial portion of the state appropriations is again being channeled into militarist preparations. Direct military expenditure totals a record DM51 billion. In addition, substantial means to be spent on the needs of the Defense Ministry are "hidden" in chapters dealing with other ministries -- economics, scientific research, technology, and others.

M. Woerner, the head of the FRG military department, displayed unusual zeal prior to the approval of the budget. He again referred to the "threat from the East" with the help of which he was hoping to "push through" additional appropriations for increasing the Bundeswehr's offensive might. Of late, reports have appeared in the FRG press about the Bundeswehr's purchase of an additional 150 Leopard-2 tanks. The funds for these were approved by the Bundestag Defense and Budget Committees and sanctioned by G. Stoltenberg, the minister of finance.

To this the following information should be added: Official Bonn has allocated several billion marks for the creation of a "surface-to-air" missile designed to destroy not just aircraft and cruise missiles but also an adversary's ballistic missiles. The major military-industrial concerns Messerschmitt-Boelkov-Blohm and Dornier have already embarked, together with U.S. and British firms, on the creation of long-range cruise missiles. According to a secret Bundeswehr plan for 1987, it is planned "to release the necessary financial means" for this purpose. Bonn is prepared to provide many hundreds of millions of marks for the development of missile systems capable of delivering nuclear warheads.

Realistic FRG politicians are viewing the structure of the approved state budget in light of the current extraordinarily complex international situation. In this context, attention is being drawn here to the new far-reaching initiatives of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, including the proposal for the reduction of armed forces and arms in Europe.

Addressing members of the West German Foreign Policy Society recently, FRG Chancellor H. Kohl devoted much attention to thse initiatives. [paragraph continues]

However, the question has been raised in Bonn whether the right-wing forces and the "hawks," using as a cover the deliberations of FRG political leaders about a "striving for peace with the smallest quantity of weapons," are in effect not doing everything in their power to hamper the achievement of the relevant accords.

The FRG working people resolutely reject the sinister plans of the Ministry of Defense and the West German "hawks." They demand that the excessive burden of military expenditure be reduced and the arms race ended. The country's workers and employees see the buildup of lethal arms as the main reason for tax and price rises and the enormous army of the unemployed which constantly remains far beyond the 2 million mark.

While the cabinet was meeting, a demonstration of old-age pensioners, unemployed, and disadvantaged strata of the population was held. Not far from the government quarter the demonstration participants demanded: "Bread and butter instead of guns!" and declared: "We need peace and cooperation."

However, in accordance with the will of the present rulers on the Rhine, the insatiable Moloch of War will continue to devour the fruits of the labor of millions of that country's working people, undermining their social gains and increasing the threat to peace.

FURTHER REPORTS ON ORLOV DELEGATION IN TURKEY

LD112200 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Ankara July 11 TASS -- President Kenan Evren of Turkey today received a visiting Soviet parliamentary delegation, led by Vladimir Orlov, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation during the meeting which was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, the sides exchanged opinions on matters aimed at developing Soviet-Turkish relations and at expanding cooperation in various fields.

Taking part in the conversation were Necmettin Karaduman, president of Turkey's Grand National Assembly, and the USSR's ambassador to Turkey, Vladimir Lavrov.

Visits Assembly

PM111523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Bilateral Relations"]

[Text] On 9 July the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, currently on an official visit in Turkey, met with N. Karaduman, speaker of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, and a group of Turkish parliamentarians. During the meeting the sides exchanged views on a wide range of questions pertaining to bilateral relations and international problems. They also discussed the prospects for the development of interparliamentary ties between the two countries. The head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation drew the attention of the Turkish parliamentarians to the recent peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union in the sphere of curbing the arms race and achieving nuclear disarmament. Both sides noted that the struggle for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war was essential.

N. Karaduman, speaker of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet parliamentary delegation.

MURAKHOVSKIY RECEIVES FRENCH BUSINESSMAN

LD101402 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the USSR, today received Loik Le Floch-Prigent, president and general director of the French firm "Rhone-Poulenc", at the latter's request.

Questions of cooperation in chemicalization of agriculture were discussed.

PCI'S NATTA HOLDS CONSULTATIONS WITH ZAGLADIN

LD091534 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Rome July 9 TASS -- A friendly meeting between Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, and Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, has been held here.

On the same day V. Zagladin had friendly meetings with the member of the leadership and Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party Giorgio Napoliteno and the member of the leadership of the party Antonio Rubbi. During the conversations they raised questions connected with the international situation, the situation in Europe and a further development of relations between the two parties.

PRAVDA LAMENTS 'INTERNECINE STRIFE' IN LEBANON

PM091310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Editorial article: "Who Benefits From Internecine Strife?"]

[Text] Alarming reports are coming out of Lebanon. The tension that arose as a result of the armed clashes that continued for several seeks around the Palestinian camps on the outskirts of Beirut persists. During those clashes, the number of Lebanese and Palestinians killed and injured reached several hundred. Members of the peaceful population -- children, women, and old people -- predominate among the casualties.

The internecine strife in Lebanon is fratricidal in the full sense of the word. It is a bitter paradox that the Beirut bloodshed is taking place against a background of increasing aggressiveness on the part of Washington and Tel Aviv, which are seeking to put paid to the Arab national liberation movement, liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement, and place the Camp David yoke on all Arabs.

Armed clashes have now been continuing on Lebanese soil for more than 11 years. It cannot be denied that they have serious internal roots. But the Lebanese crisis was artificially fanned by external forces right from the start, and it always had its "conductor" directing from without the course of events against Palestinians, Lebanese patriots, and Syria. Israel's ruling circles and their allies in Washington are this conductor.

As is known, the American-Israeli aggression in Lebanon in 1982, one of whose chief aims was the liquidation of the PLO and the rout of the Palestinian resistance movement, ended in moral and political defeat for the aggressors. Both the Israeli occupiers and the American and NATO interventionists encountered staunch and courageous resistance from the Lebanese and Palestinian patriots, who relied on the support and sympathies of neighboring Syria and the world's progressive forces. Despite the difficulties it is experiencing, the Palestinian resistance movement remains an effective factor in the Arabs' struggle against imperialist diktat. It is strong because it expresses the fundamental national aspirations of its people, who advocate the creation of an independent Palestinian state. It is strong because of broad international support, including that from the Soviet Union. Imperialism and reaction are seeking to push the Palestinians onto the path of concilationism. To thwart these intrigues it is important to restore the PLO's unity on an anti-imperialist basis -- to which end efforts have been made recently -- and to strenghen its cooperation with Syria.

The intrigues of forces hostile to Arabs have recently been aimed over and over again at kindling dissension between Palestinians and Lebanese. Imperialist-Zionist agents have been used to deliberately provoke armed clashes. All this has taken place and is taking place under conditions of unabating internal Lebanese contradictions and the crisis situation, whose preservation is conducive to realizing the schemes of imperialist and reactionary circles.

There are no insurmountable contradictions among the patriots of Lebanon. The hundreds of thousands of Palestinians who have ended up on Lebanese soil through the fault of the Israeli expanisionists are not their enemies. The vital interests of Lebanese and Palestinians insistently demand that a rebuff be dealt to those who are using the Palestinian presence in Lebanon to destabilize the situation and still further complicate the position of the PLO and the Lebanese patriotic forces and, at the same time, of Syria, which advocates a settlement of the internal Lebanese conflict.

hese interests also demand that, in the face of the continuing Israeli aggression, which receives full U.S. support, Lebanon's patriotic forces, the Lebanese, and the Palestinians place the task of closing their ranks above the present disagreements, which are of a transient nature. And it is necessary primarily to put an end without delay to the armed clashes in Beirut between the "Amal" movement and the Palestinians. The situation whereby Arab patriots raise weapons against one another is intolerable. Only their enemies derive benefit from this internecine strife. The Lebanese, on whose land there has been no peace for long years now, do not need this strife. Nor do the Palestinians, deprived of their motherland, need it.

AMAL LEADER INTERVIEWED ON LEBANESE RESISTANCE

LD132000 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Jul 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Excerpt] [Video shows ruined buildings in southern Lebanon] If Lebanon is the sore spot of the Near East, then the sore spot of Lebanon itself is undoubtedly the southern area of the country. Here, following the widely advertised withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces, life has not returned to normal to this day. And it is not even just a case of the fact that, during its 3-year stay in southern Lebanon, Israel pillaged the country, destroyed the fields and orchards of the local peasants, blew up dwellings, and sometimes destroyed whole settlements, as the fascists did in the World War II in their practice of so-called collective punishments of the population. To this day, peace has not come to the soil of southern Lebanon, and the inhabitants of this part of the country, Lebanese patriots, are forced to continue the difficult bloodshedding struggle for their motherland's freedom and independence.

Talking about this struggle during a meeting organized at the request of Soviet television, the minister of state for the south and minister of justice, and leader of the Amal movement, Nabih Birri, said: [video shows Barri being interviewed in office]

[Begin Birri recording in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation] The patiotic resistance in Lebanon rests on the broad masses of the people; the population of the whole country, including women and children, has risen to fight the enemy. Here is just a small example: In the area of the city of Tyre, there is the small settlement of (?Maraka). The invaders have tried to consolidate their hold on the settlement 45 times and every time the local inhabitants have repulsed them. Stones, sticks, and boiling oil were brought into the action; our people use various forms of partisan struggle against which the mighty military machine, equipped with the most up-to-date U.S. weaponry, becomes powerless. Israel was forced to clear out of the main occupied territory and consolidate itself in the border strip, the so-called security zone. Daily, its artillery subjects peaceful Lebanese villages to severe shelling. Just in recent days, Nabatiyah, (?Arabsalim), (?Jarju), and (?Farman) have been shelled. We see examples of Israeli terror daily in southern Lebanon, and we respond to it with growing popular resistance. Western propaganda talks a great deal about terrorism in Lebanon -- by terrorism they understand the struggle of the people to free their country. [end recording] [passage omitted]

GROMYKO MEETS WITH BRAZILIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD141416 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1336 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul (TASS) -- In the Kremlin today Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, received a delegation of the National Congress of the Federal Republic of Brazil which is in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation, headed by Jose Fragelli, president of the National Congress and the Federal Senate, is comprised of representatives of both chambers, deputies and senators, belonging to the country's leading parliamentary parties.

During the conversation, Andrey Gromyko expounded in detail to the Brazilian parliamentarians the essence of the Soviet Union's new foreign policy initiatives aimed at the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the present century, the prevention of an arms race in space, the destruction of chemical weapons and their industrial base, and the reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces in Europe.

It was noted on the Soviet side that a halt to nuclear weapons tests can become the first effective step toward curbing the arms race. It will soon be a year since the USSR stopped carrying out nuclear explosions. Vigorous actions by all countries are essential to ensure a sudden change for the better in the international arena. In this context the Soviet Union and Brazil have many areas of contact, Andrey Gromyko said.

Jose Fragelli said that the Brazilian parliament has expressed support for the USSR's major peace initiatives for nuclear disarmament and consolidating peace and averting the militarization of outer space. This support has been officially expressed by Brazilian President Jose Sarney.

Regarding Soviet-Brazilian relations, both sides expressed satisfaction with their consistent development in various spheres on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The necessity and usefulness of expanding parliamentary links with the aim of strengthening trust and international cooperation was expressed.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 14 Jul reports that "present at the conversation were Demichev, candidate memger of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; other officials; and Ronaldo Sardenberg, Brazilian ambassador to the USSR."]

KATUSHEV, CUBAN MINISTER DISCUSS SUGAR COOPERATION

PM111508 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] On 9 July a meeting was held between K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and A. Rodriguez Maurell, Cuban minister of the sugar industry. A wide range of questions pertaining to Soviet-Cuban cooperation in the sphere of the sugar industry was discussed.

NEW MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY MINISTER APPOINTED

LD141622 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1557 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 July (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Nikolay Panichev as USSR minister of the machine tool and tool building industry.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Boris Balmont from his duties as USSR minister of the machine tool and tool building industry in connection with his retirement on pension.

LIGACHEV SPEAKS AT VORONEZH AWARD CEREMONY

PM141425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Act Decisively and Increase the Pace"]

[Text] Voronezh, 9 Jul -- The streets and squares of Voronezh are festively decorated. For the great services of the city's working people to the revolutionary movement, their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist aggressors during the Great Patriotic War, and the successes achieved in economic and cultural building and in connection with the 400th anniversary of its foundation Voronezh has been awarded the Order of Lenin.

There was a ceremonial meeting here today of representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations and labor collectives devoted to the presentation of the important award.

The meeting was addressed by Ye. K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet state's top award, he said, is just reward for the peacetime and wartime labor of many generations of Voronezh people and many generations of Soviet people whose destinies were linked in one way or another with the fate of this glorious Russian city. But the historical biography of Voronezh itself is inseparable from the destiny of the whole of our great motherland, which is currently going through a period of profound qualitative transformations.

The main thing that today determines the entire activity of party and state is the struggle for the decisive acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. The concept of acceleration, which was given its basic outline at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, was comprehensively elaborated by the 27th party congress. It was a congress of Bolshevik truth. It was dominated by a spirit of constructive criticism and for that reason it was a congress of creation, opening up broad new horizons for the country.

The party has adopted a firm and irreversible course toward overcoming stagnation in the economy, the discrepancy between words and deeds, and insouciance and complacency, toward resolutely renouncing all outmoded and hackneyed phenomena which are obstructing our forward movement. We will follow this course unswervingly.

The recent Central Committee June Plenum and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's report at it were an important stage in the implementation of the congress guidelines. There was an earnest conversation about progress in the fulfillment of the decisions of the Central Committee April Plenum, the conference on accelerating scientific and technical progress, and the party congress. [Paragraph continues]

It was the first time in recent years that a Central Committee plenum had discussed the 5-year plan and the party's tasks on its fulfillment. Previously only the annual plans had been examined. As if life in the economy passed from year to year. This inhibited the examination of economic development prospects and reduced the effectiveness of party monitoring of the fulfillment of the 5-year plan as a whole. The plenum clearly decided what party organizations and labor collectives had to do to meet the 5-year plan targets.

The Central Committee June Plenum demonstrated the irrevocability of the changes which have begun in society and our determination to ensure real acceleration in the country's development. The results of the first half-year are evidence of a higher social production growth rate. To ensure the complete success of the first year of the 5-year plan it is necessary to consolidate and increase the present rate.

The Central Committee plenum adopted an appeal to the country's working people on launching all-union socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan targets. The party was proceeding on the basis that the masses' creativity is the main force of social progress. The CPSU Central Committee secretary expressed confidence that the working people of the city of Voronezh, with its two orders, will be in the forefront of the socialist competition participants and will do everything necessary to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Your city, he continued, has always played and is playing a prominent role in our motherland's life. In ancient times it was the shield that protected Russia against enemy assaults, the reliable guardian of Muscovy's southern frontiers. Voronezh had to face grim ordeals during the Great Patriotic War. For more than 200 days the front line passed directly through the city. But the Hitlerites were never able to gain complete control of it. The mass heroism of Soviet soldiers and officers and all the sons and daughters of our multinational motherland was manifested with tremendous force in the battles for Voronezh, as they came to the city's defense and succeeded in defending it.

On this day of celebration it is with a special sense of respect and deep gratitude that we honor the shining memory of the dead heroes. We pay a tribute of respect and gratitude to the working people in the rear, who managed to organize the production of formidable combat equipment in incredibly difficult conditions in the first months of the war.

This has been my first acquaintance with Voronezh, Ye. K. Ligachev went on, my first opportunity to visit Voronezh enterprises and residential areas and talk with people. The city and its people have made a very good impression. It is hard to imagine that after the war there was a mass of ruins where these apartment blocks, parks, and streets now stand. The will, conscientiousness, and expertise of the people who not only raised Voronezh again from the ruins but have made it even more beautiful, pleasant to live in, and incomparably more developed from the economic, scientific, and cultural viewpoint are admirable.

Today Voronezh is a major industrial and scientific center. The sectors which have the task of ensuring that the national economy achieves the advanced world levels of science and technology are widely represented here. They are, first and foremost, machine building, electric power, radioelectronics, and the chemical and petrochemical industries.

Topical research and development work of importance to the national economy is being carried out in the industrial sector of science. The VUZes, which employ more than 200 doctors and 2,000 candidates in the sciences, possess considerable scientific potential.

Voronezh today is a city of rich cultural traditions and achievements. Many creative collectives in the city are working in the best traditions of Russian national art. By and large Voronezh cultural figures are making a substantial contribution to the country's spiritual life and are doing a great deal of work to educate Soviet people in the spirit of love for their native land and to instill communist views and beliefs in them.

All in all, comrades, the CPSU Central Committee secretary stressed, whatever aspect of the city's life one looks at -- economy, culture, science, education, or public health -- everywhere you have something to be proud of. He expressed gratitude and deep appreciation to all Voronezh people who are demonstrating creative enterprise and initiative in their activities and are working selflessly, using all their effort and ability.

I think you will understand me correctly, Ye.K. Ligachev continued, if I talk not only about your successes but also about what remains to be done, about your reserves. We have an established Leninist tradition in our party and country: Even on days of celebration we do not make soothing speeches but look ahead, see the unaccomplished tasks, and seek ways of tackling them.

Whereas at first, after the Central Committee April (1983) Plenum, people judged Communists in terms of their designs and plans, now they are being assessed in terms of practical results and real changes in society.

How are you doing? The idea of acceleration is enshrined in the city's plan indicators for the 5-year plan, but when the plans are broken down on an annual and quarterly basis they contradict this idea to some extent. For example, you outlined for the 5-year plan an average annual industrial production growth rate in excess of 6 percent. But the target for the current year is to achieve only 3.6 percent. Apparently the year is to be spent getting into the swing of things, preparing for the real work. Moreover, the planned rate of increase is barely more than one-half of the average annual rate and actually lower than the rate achieved last year. Where is the acceleration, then? If you take such a long run-up, you may be late at the finish line. What usually happens in practice is that someone who works poorly at the start will be behind in the final stage.

What is happening in capital construction? In the first 6 months only 29 percent of the annual fixed capital commissioning plan was fulfilled. This kind of imbalance is bound to lead to a crash program, which ultimately results in large losses in work and defective products. It is no accident that Voronezh people are making many complaints about the quality of housing. Indeed, how can you ensure quality if only one-third of the annual plan for the supply of housing has been completed in the first 6 months. An even, intensive work rhythm is needed. This will mean quality, a high and result, and acceleration.

You have great reserves, Ye.K. Ligachev went on, in terms of the more effective use of industrial machinery. This has been talked about for some years, but the situation is slow to mend. A few years ago the collective of the Voronezh heavy mechanical press plant made proposals on improving the use of equipment, especially complex, special-purpose types of equipment. These proposals were backed and approved in the city and in the oblast, but that is as far as they got. And, unfortunately, in some places equipment is still not being used judiciously.

In the last 5-year plan your machine tool pool increased by almost 13 percent, but the shift index basically remained at the 1980 level. That is, development continued to be essentially extensive. And, as you can appreciate, this is costly for society.

The experience of the Leningrad Oblast party organization, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, shows how one should operate in modern conditions. The party organization and labor collectives of Voronezh must thoroughly assimilate this initiative and take vigorous steps to switch industrial enterprises, above all machine building enterprises, to two- and three-shift work.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan major capital investments are being allocated for revamping and retooling production. The party has placed this area of work in the forefront. Those who do not address revamping and modernization questions, think only of immediate results, and are not concerned about the future ultimately find themselves in a difficult situation. They have not bothered with retooling for a long time at the Voronezh tire plant. As a result 30 percent of its equipment is now over 20 years old, that is, it is hopelessly obsolete and worn out.

One of the key economic and political tasks connected with the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress course is the fundamental improvement of product quality. Last year you markedly increased the proportion of top-quality products. But there are some worrying facts. Here is one example. The machine tool building plant had assimilated output of a digital program-controlled vertical milling machine. It was being produced 2 years later than a similar foreign product, but it was heavier and its electricity consumption was nearly one-third higher. All they are doing is reproducing backwardness -- showing that some of our specialists have lost their professional pride. As you will appreciate, this is a political as well as an economic question, a question of our national pride, our prestige. It does not become us, who have given the world a multitude of brilliant engineers and scientists who have enriched civilization with outstanding scientific and technical achievements -- it does not become us to lag behind foreign businessmen.

More attention must be paid to the quality of your consumer goods.

In short, Ye.K. Ligachev said, addressing the audience, you have a lot of work and problems to attend to. And they must be addressed immediately, without wasting time on getting into the swing of things. The reorganization of the economy is taking place on a broad front in the country. We are talking about matters which affect the destiny of socialism. the destiny of our entire country, and the destiny of each of us.

A very important distinctive feature of the party's present-day policy is the fact that it gives priority to the social sphere. And for us this is not a matter of political expediency. It is a manifestation of the very nature of socialism, whereby people and their well-being and comprehensive development constitute the supreme purpose of party and state activity.

In the last 5-year plan a great deal was done in Voronezh to develop the social sphere. At the same time, there are still unresolved problems. Provision of trade and public catering enterprises remains poor, there is a shortage of meat products, and there are big problems with water supply. Yet the funds allocated for these tasks are not being assimilated. The housing problem is being tackled too slowly. There is a chronic failure to carry out plans for the construction of cultural enlightenment establishments.

Evidently not all the city leaders have grasped the significance of the reorganization and are sticking in their work to the principle: Give everything to production; the social and cultural spheres can wait. This is an incorrect stance, and what is more, it is politically harmful.

The 27th CPSU Congress heavily emphasized the need to resolutely get rid of everything that runs counter to the norms of socialist intercourse. The struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism is of special significance here.

The people themselves are rejecting drunkenness and are ardently supporting en masse the party's line of cutting production of alcoholic drinks. When one meets people on trips, one is always asked not to give up, not to relax the struggle. So it is in Voronezh Oblast. And the party and the CPSU Central Committee are utterly determined to carry it through to the end.

The Central Committee secretary then talked about the first results of the work that is being done. Between last June and this the number of deaths in the country due to cardiovascular diseases fell by more than 100,000 for the first time in a long time. Doctors believe that this is the result of reduced consumption of wine and spirits. Also, there have been fewer accidents at work and fewer drink-related crimes. And by and large the atmosphere in our families and all over our socialist home has become better and cleaner. But all we have done so far is to put the squeeze on drunkenness. There is still a massive amount of work to do. In fact we are not only fighting drunkenness. The party has launched a struggle for a sober way of life, and this is a task of much higher order.

In an effort to establish a healthy atmosphere in society the party is stepping up the struggle against unearned income accruing to a section of the population. We still have people with a petit-bourgeois, self-seeking mentality: Give society as little as possible and take as much as possible from it. The measures determined by the party are intended to make life difficult for those who like to make easy money. Specific decisions have also been made on regulating individual labor activity. All this creates more favorable conditions for putting into practice the chief principle of socialism: From each according to his ability, to each according to his labor.

Ye.K. Ligachev dwelt in detail on the party's work with cadres. All our successes and errors, our strengths and weaknesses, are determined ultimately by the party's cadre policy and by the entire organization of selection and education of leading cadres, he noted.

Since the party Central Committee April Plenum much effort has been made to strengthen leadership of party, state, and social organizations at the center and locally. In this way the party has created sound and reliable prerequisites for the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. And now we can all see for ourselves daily that without pursuing an active cadre policy and seeking out and promoting vigorous, creative people to leading posts it is impossible to implement the course of accelerating socioeconomic development. The reorganization that has started in the country offers broad scope for independent, enterprising people to act. Many of them have already shown what they can do. But there are working people who are trying to slow down the reorganization initiated by the party and to curb people's independent action.

The CPSU Central Committee is demanding that party organizations and leading cadres in every collective in atmosphere that contributes as much as possible to innovative, creative work and open discussion of all matters. There must be scope for enterprising, vigorous people, people who think and act boldly and originally. These people are an enormous asset, and they must be given every backing.

In determining the main guidelines for achieving these goals, the party's premise is that socioeconomic development cannot be accelerated without substantial reorganization of our existing system of training and retraining of cadres -- without reforming general, vocational, and higher education. [Paragraph continues]

The other day there was a conference at the CPSU Central Committee which outlined additional measures to ensure a successful reform process and place our general and vocational education on a really modern footing.

Party organizations and labor collectives have just about completed their discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Guidelines for the Reorganization of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education in the Country."

The purpose of the upcoming reform of higher education is primarily to make full use of our VUZes' potential. It is not a matter of extra capital investment. The state will, of course, spend the necessary funds. But the VUZes already possess a colossal intellectual potential. And it is not being used fully and satisfactorily. Coordination of efforts and resources is lacking in many VUZ centers, with everyone in splendid isolation.

It is important to unite all these higher education resources to solve the very important scientific and technical problems, substantially raise the ideological, theor and methodological standard of teaching, and forge a closer link between VUZ activity and national economic sectors' interests. Higher and secondary specialized educational establishments are also a good basis for the development of young people's scientific and technical creativity. There is a whole gamut of enormous possibilities here that are still being underexploited.

In carrying out all these tasks much depends, of course, on the state of party leadership of higher and secondary education. The idea, still current, that the system of people's education is a "nonproductive," secondary sphere of social activity has to be stamped out. Education is a most important factor in accelerating society's development.

Ye. K. Ligachev devoted much attention to questions connected with improving party organizations' work. The profound, comprehensive reorganization that is taking place in the country, he stressed, affects them above all. The success of all our plans ultimately depends on the way they act, on the way the party's political line is implemented in labor collectives.

Party organizations are currently discussing the results of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and determining concrete measures to ensure the certain fulfillment of the 125th 5-Year Plan tasks. For the party and all its components there is no task more important than fulfillment of the 5-year plan. This 5-year plan is to lay a strong foundation for the fundamental transformations which were initiated by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and 27th party congress.

The aim of changes is to bring people into closer contact with party work, carry it out in an atmosphere of broad democracy, and eradicate from party practice such intolerable phenomena as bureaucracy, paper generation, and formalism. More light and as much openness as possible. The reorganization of party work fills our party with new vitality, enhances its authority even more, and strengthens its leading role in society. And this is the guarantee of our country's steady progress. The main point is not to submerge the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and June (1986) Plenums and 27th party congress in talks and paperwork, in a flood of resolutions and meetings. The main thing is real organizational and political work in the masses' midst, the maintenance of healthy concern for the cause in party organizations and labor collectives, and the desire to take on as much as possible.

The Voronezh Oblast and city party organizations, Ye. K. Ligachev went on, are an integral part of our Leninist party as a whole. [paragraph continues]

They share the party's life and are performing a common task with it. The city party organization plays the leading part in all actions and events in your city. It has done much that is positive. I want to make special mention of the fact that the party obkom and gorkom are devoting much attention to increasing the activeness of primary party organizations. This is the correct precedure. It is primary party organizations which have to lead labor collectives in the struggle to carry out the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. As is known, where primary party organizations operate actively and militantly you always see real party influence and things go well. This is confirmed by the practice of many party organizations in the city. Today, in accepting the motherland's award, the Communists of Voronezh can look back with satisfaction at what they have done. At the same time, they have the experience and great strength to tackle more boldly the major new tasks.

Having read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding Voronezh the Order of Lenin, Ye. K. Ligachev, to a prolonged ovation from the meeting participants, attached the award atop the city's banner.

The meeting was addressed by V.A. Lebedev, first secretary of Voronezh Gorkom; A.I. Sherstyukov, leader of a team of fitters at the excavator plant; P.M. Vanat, first secretary of Zaporozhye Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom; A.D. Tsareva, milkmaid at the "Tikhaya Sosna" sovkhoz; V.N. Frolov, rector of the polytechnic institute; V.N. Ignatov, first secretary of Voronezh CPSU Obkom, and others. Expressing profound gratitude to the Communist Party and Soviet Union for the high appreciation of the Voronezh people's contribution to the country's common achievements, the speakers talked about the tasks to bring about further progress on the path of reorganization, identified acceleration reserves, and outlined measures to surmount shortcomings and increase the efforts of city and oblast to implement the party's plans.

A greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers was enthusiastically adopted.

SOLOVYEV ATTENDS LENINGRAD GORKOM PLENUM

PM140953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent V. Gerasimov report: "Strength in Activeness"]

[Text] Leningrad, 10 Jul -- The tasks of party organizations in increasing the effectiveness of ideological work were discussed at a Leningrad CPSU Gorkom plenum held here. It was noted that measures to improve the entire area of people's ideological and moral education in the spirit of the 27th party congress requirements are taking place everywhere. However, much still remains for the ideological aktiv to do: The tasks of developing truly civic positions should be performed more consistently, an awareness of the need for the current changes should be persistently instilled, and shortcomings and negative phenomena in all spheres of life should be eliminated.

Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom, took part in the plenum.

METROPOLITAN SPEAKS ON UPCOMING FESTIVITIES

LD141628 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1418 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul (TASS) -- Filaret, metropolitan of Minsk and Belorussia, member of the synod of the Russian Orthodox Church, today met Soviet and foreign journalists in the information center of the Moscow Patriarchate. He acquainted them with preparations for the celebration of the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in Russia, which the Russian Orthodox Church will commemorate in 1988.

The metropolitan named a church historical conference as one of the first steps in the forthcoming festivities. It will take place in Kiev from 21-28 July. More than 60 historians of the Russian Orthodox Church and other local churches have been invited to take part. Papers devoted to the historical date will be published as a separate book.

The agenda for celebrating the anniversary also includes holding a local synod with the participation of local church representatives. A solemn ceremony also will be held in Moscow. Its participants will be the representatives of religious organizations and social circles with which the Russian Orthodox Church has been cooperating for many years, and striving for peace and the preservation of the sacred gift of life on earth.

Metropolitan Filaret said that festive church services will be conducted in all places of worship of the Russian Orthodox Church. Guests of the Moscow Patriarchate will visit the ancient churches of Kiev, Moscow, Suzdal, Novgorod, Vladimir, and other cities.

The metropolitan explained that the Russian Orthodox Church has declared 1988 a jubilee year. "During this year we shall, as always, receive with love dear guests wishing to share the joy of our festival with us," the prominent ecclesiastical leader of the Russian Orthodox Church pointed out.

UKRAINE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD

5-Year Plan, Chernobyl Discussed

AU142030 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 10 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine has discussed the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR for 1986-1990, submitted by the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, and expressed its basic agreement with the draft. The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers has been instructed to take into account the proposals and observations made in the discussion and to submit the draft 5-year plan for consideration by the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Central Committee has made it incumbent upon the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs of the republic to be guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tenets and conclusions outlined in the report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the plenum, and, guided thus, to develop broadly their political and organizational work to implement the strategic course of accelerating socioeconomic development and mobilizing the Communists and all working people in maximally utilizing the internal economic reserves and unconditionally fulfilling their plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine reviewed the progress of the work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and has made it incumbent upon all ministries and departments and the leaders of all associations, enterprises, and organizations of the republic, participating in this work, to carry out the necessary measures to fully accomplish all the tasks set for them within the set deadlines.

The Central Committee considered the question of fulfillment of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Fundamentally Improving the Utilization of Raw Materials, Fuel and Energy, and Other Material Resources in the 1986-1990 Period and Through the Year 2000," and outlined concrete measures to increase efficiency in the utilization of material resources on the basis of a wide introduction of the achievements of scientific-technological progress into production operations, to ensure the fulfillment of tasks of economizing in raw materials, other materials, fuel, and energy, and to include secondary resources and production waste in the economy's turnover.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision on organizing the republic's fulfillment of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures To Fundamentally Improve the Quality of Products." It is planned to double the proportional share of the highest quality products in the overall volume of commodity production by the end of the current 5-year plan period. With this goal in mind, it is planned this year to complete the drafting of appropriate branch and regional programs, review the republic's quality standards, and develop competitions for the highest product and work quality indexes.

Shcherbitskiy Speaks

LD141812 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1915 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting with first secretaries of party oblast committees took place in the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee on 11 July. The participants discussed certain matters connected with perfecting the organizational and political work of party committees and practical tasks in fulfilling this year's plans and socialist pledges.

Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

It was noted that the republic's economy is developing dynamically and at a high rate. However, in the industries of Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, Transcarpathia, Kirovograd, Kherson, Chernigov, and Cherkassy Oblasts, the growth rates in June's average daily output fell.

In Vinnitsa, Nikolayev, Khmelnitskiy, Poltava, Ternopol, and Chernovtsy Oblasts it is necessary to significantly increase growth rates in the output of goods in the second 6-month period in order to fulfill the annual plan and socialist pledges.

Attention was drawn at the meeting to the fact that party committees should not only devote their time to organizing the fulfillment of plans for this year's social and economic development bu also to thinking about the future and showing concern for creating a base for the successful implementation of tasks for future years and the 5-year plan period as a whole. The need to further increase the capacities of construction organizations and to supply projects scheduled to be commissioned with equipment in good time was pointed out. It was recommended that at the next party committee plenums there be a deep analysis of the work of enterprises and the activity of primary party organizations, and above all that concrete measures be mapped out and implemented for speeding up the development rates of all industries.

The state of affairs in the agro-industrial complex was reviewed. Conditions have turned out to be different this year in oblasts and rayons. Therefore, in places where there has been a good harvest, above-plan purchases of grain, meat, milk, and other products should be organized. Special attention was drawn in connection with this to the need to increase harvests of corn grain, to expand repeat sowing of millet and buckwheat, and to strengthen control over the preservation of all areas used for grain crops until harvesting. It was stressed that everything should be done at every farm, rayon and oblast, to lay in the maximum possible amount of high-quality coarse and succulent feeds. This is all the more important since here and there in the provinces [na mistyakh] their procurement is not controlled in the proper fashion. It was also noted that while in Dnepropetrovsk, Kirovograd, Zhitomir, Kiev, and Odessa Oblasts a great deal is being done to build hay storage facilities, in Crimea, Voroshilovgrad, and Rovno Oblasts this work is clearly being inadequately carried out.

A large proportion of time was taken up in the work of the meeting with matters concerned with improving supplies to the population, especially meat and milk and various fruit and vegetable produce. For the replenishment of food resources (?in line with) increasing state resources, it is important to make better use of local resources, especially subsidiary plots of enterprises and organizations, and to speed up the construction of storage facilities for potatoes, vegetables, and fruits.

It was noted in speeches that the republic's party organizations have started to reorganize their work more actively and to act with greater initiative and with greater responsibility for the achievement of planned targets. Together with this there are shortcomings and difficulties that the process of reorganization is confronting. First and foremost this concerns the work of cadres that should constantly be at the center of the party committees' attention. It is necessary to strive to have politically mature, competent and energetic people working in every department and it is very important that both the tasks and the extent of responsibility for the results of work should be (?clearly) defined at all levels of leadership. In accordance with the CPSU Statutes the role of secretariats of party oblast committees in the organization of control and fulfillment needs to be increased. Their primary task is the constant analysis of the fulfillment of adopted decisions, plans, and critical remarks; the timely introduction of necessary changes; and efficient introduction of additional measures appropriate to concrete circumstances. There was also talk about the fact that letters are coming in from localities with statements about shortcomings in work, various abuses, and instances of liberal treatment of violators of party and state discipline. A significant portion of these statements are being corroborated. The necessary conclusions need to be drawn and the exactingness of cadres raised.

Taking part in the discussions were: members of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee; Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; Kachalovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; Mozgovoy, secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee; candidate members of the Politburo; Masol, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Planning Committee; and Pogrebnyak, secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee; and also first secretaries of party oblast committees: Boyko, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast Committee; Revenko, Kiev Oblast Committee; Samilyk, Kirovograd Oblast Committee; and Panasenko, Rovno Oblast Committee.

Taking part in the work of the meeting were Gerasimov, Yelchenko, Kachura, Sologub, Shevchenko, Dobrik, Ivashko, Kryuchkov, and Mukh, all members and candidate members of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON ESTONIAN PARTY PLENUM

PM071330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 86 First Edition p 2

[Report by V. Shirokov: "Working Faster. From the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Tallinn -- For Estonia the present 5-year plan must be a time of speeding up social production growth rates.

Meeting the targets of the state plan for the republic's economic and social development for the 1986-1990 period will require greater organizational and political work of party organizations and the concentration of their efforts on the main areas, K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, noted in the report be delivered at a republic Communist Party Central Committee plenum. The results of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and Estonian communists' tasks were discussed.

The report and the speeches by plenum participants urged that industrial output worth R80 million be produced in excess of the plan by 1990 and a 13-percent agricultural production growth be ensured against the 4 percent growth of the last 5-year plan. Discussion of untapped reserves and shortcomings proceeded constructively and critically at the plenum. Social production indices, the plenum participants noted, do not appear to be too bad. But they have been achieved at too high a price. For example, growth in the capital-labor ratio is now 1.7 times higher than labor productivity growth in industry and more than double that in construction.

Restructuring requires initiative and the creative search of party organizations, M. Pedak, first secretary of Tallinn party gorkom; O. Klushin, general director of the "Krengolmskaya Manufaktura" cotton combine; and K. Saaliste, leader of a team of bakers at Tallinn's "Mayasmokk" cafe, said from the plenum rostrum. There are examples of this in the republic. For example, a qualitatively new floor covering material has been developed at the "Silikat" association. The country does not yet have the equipment necessary for its manufacture. So a production line has been created and assembled at the initiative of communists at the enterprise, and will soon begin to manufacture the product.

The struggle to make full use of reserves must also become the rule for rural party organizations, it was noted at the plenum. Farm leaders must realize that they can no longer continue to rely soley on allocations of concentrated feed from state resources. [Paragraph continues]

We must strengthen the feed base, give it an industrial basis, and not forget the paramount importance of grain production in the feed balance. Meanwhile, during the 11th 5-Year Plan the gross harvest fell by 4.6 percent in the republic. There are, however, possibilities for increasing the yield of land sown to grain crops -- on the basis of introducing intensive technology, a program for which has been drawn up by the Estonian State Agro-industrial Committee, whereby it is possible to obtain no less than 50 quintals per hectare. This was discussed in the speeches by Kh. Veldi, chairman of the republic's State Agro-industrial Committee; V. Boytsovoy, team leader at the "Kokhtla-Yarve" sovkhoz, and other plenum participants.

The plenum devoted close attention to production quality. The 5-month plan relating to the production of top-quality goods has not been fulfilled throughout the republic as a whole. In comparison with the same period last year the manufacture of goods with the Seal of Quality has fallen by almost 10 percent. What is the reason for this?

State Committee for Standard organs have tightened up demands on production quality. Consumers have also become more exacting. Many enterprises have proved totally unprepared to work under the new conditions. They include the "Volta" and Pegelman plants and the "Promribor" association.

But the republic has had positive experiences, the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum named the Tallinn machine-building plant as one of the country's enterprises persistently and successfully improving production quality. By strengthening discipline and implementing a number of organizational and technical measures, this plant has sharply reduced the number of replacement claims and ensured a production output in strict accordance with standards. The plenum urged Estonian Communists to make skillful use of the best experience.

Large reserves for intensification lie in the sphere of improving work payment. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee has proposed transferring labor collectives in the republic's production sectors -- starting at the end of this year -- to new, higher wage and salary rates. The CPSU Central Committee has approved this initiative.

What is the main point of this? Whereas before higher wages and salaries for workers in the production sphere came from centralized supplementary means, now the introduction of new pay conditions will be carried out within the limits of the wage fund. This means releasing a proportion of the work force. This means that the increasing production volume in the current 5-year plan must be fulfilled using fewer workers. The experiment will require considerable effort on the part of economic leaders and every labor collective member. The party organizations are expected to head this work.

The plenum participants noted that party work is now considerably more principled and self-critical and that party meetings and plenums have become more meaningful. Pointed, demanding questions are raised regarding the restructuring and improvement of the style, forms, and methods of party leadership. For example, G. Kurshinina, electrician at the "Tallinskiy Elektrotekhnicheskiy Zavod imeni M.I. Kalinina" association, correctly said while addressing a Tallinn Gorkom plenum that in her interpretation working in the new way means really striving for practical results to fulfill the congress decisions. We must not merely identify shortcomings and negative phenomena but make party appraisals of those officials specifically guilty of them. In particular, she submitted the proposal to examine every instance in which a product has the Seal of Quality withdrawn from it in party organizations and at party committee bureau sessions.

The plenum participants assured the CPSU Central Committee that the republic party organization will make every effort to fulfill the 5-year plan, make its own contribution to speeding up the country's socioeconomic development, and persistently implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET HOLDS 3D MEETING

GF121420 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] The 3d meeting of the 11th convocation of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet began its work in Baku yesterday. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, addressed the meeting on the state plan for the Azerbaijan SSR's economic and social development from 1986 to 1990. Later, a report drawn up by the Planning and Budget Commission and other commissions was heard. Deputy Samed-zade, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Planning and Budget Commission, (?also read a report). This was followed by a discussion on the primary and other reports presented to the meeting.

Discussion on the primary and other reports on the Azerbaijan SSR's economic and social development plan continued during the evening session of the meeting. Later, the Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the draft law on the Azerbaijan SSR's state plan for economic and social development from 1986 to 1990.

The Supreme Soviet meeting continued today. The deputies are discussing the question of effecting changes in the republic's law and other legislations governing popular education in connection with the reforms in general education and vocational training schools.

Meeting Ends

GF131200 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] The 3d meeting of the 11th convocation of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet continued yesterday morning. Kyamran Bagirov, Oktay Bagirov, Svetlana Kasumova, Ziya Yusif-Zade, Vasiliy Konovalov, Isay Mamedov, Musa Mamedov, Fuad Musayev, Gasan Seidov, Suleyman Tatliyev, Artur Rasi-Zade, Lidiya Rasulova, Gasan Gasanov, Rauf Akhundov, Sahib Alekperov, Shanlik Aliyev, Boris Kevorkov, Nazim Mamedov, and Nurradin Mustafayev, and the functionaries of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's government sat in the boxes.

Deputy Suleyman Rustam-Zade, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, opened the morning session of the meeting. The convocation heard a report by Deputy and Minister of Justice Orudzhev on the question of effecting changes in Azerbaijan SSR's law and other legislations governing popular education in the light of the main directions of the reforms to be effected in the general education and vocational training schools. Deputy Ismail Ibragimov, who is also the chairman of the Popular Education and Science Commission, read an additional report drawn up jointly by the Popular Education and Science Commission and the Legislative Proposals Commission. The meeting adopted laws on the matter discussed.

Later, the Supreme Soviet discussed the third item on the agenda. A report was heard by Deputy Kaziyeva, secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the approval of the decrees issued by the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet. Relevant laws and decisions were adopted on this matter.

With this, the 3d meeting of the 11th convocation of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet concluded its work.

UZBEK PARTY CONFERENCE DEBATES EDUCATION

GF141654 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] A conference was held in the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee today by responsible officials of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education and the State Committee for vocational and technical training, the oblast party committees, the (?directors of schools), directors of the oblast departments for popular education, and the chiefs of the oblast vocational and technical education administrations. Efforts made to improve general education and vocational and technical schools and to realize the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress related to popular education were discussed.

The June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum attached significant importance to matters concerning the realization of the decisions related to the popular education field. Increasing concern over the [word indistinct] of students, creating the required conditions for improving the learning of Russian in Izbek schools, improving the work of preschool and [word indistinct] establishments, and supplying schools and vocational and technical training institutions with technical equipment are among the important matters to be tackled.

The speakers who addressed the convocation discussed the need to improve a number of the aspects of education, develop the methods applied in the effort to furnish the students with strong and deep knowledge, and help students form a communist view of life and train them in a spirit of loyalty toward the socialist homeland. It is necessary to improve the work of the educational and vocational and technical training organs and the party committees for upgrading the professional (?skills) of the [words indistinct]. Attention also was focused on the organization of the [word indistinct] activity of the students, improvement of the training work in [words indistinct], and the upgrading of the role of the family in disciplining the (?youths).

Comrade Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the conference. Comrade Sultanova, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, participated in the work of the convocation.

UZBEK DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEETS IN TASHKENT

GF121734 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] The republic's Council for Contributing Scientific and Technical Development convened in the Uzbek SSR Economic Products Exhibition Center in Tashkent today. The meeting discussed matters related to stepping up the pace of scientific and technical development in the republic's agro-industrial complex. It heard a report on the work of the committee for developing [words indistinct]. The meeting participants also heard a briefing on the work carried out by the committees affiliated to the party committees of the Samarkand, Bukhara,and Kashka Darya Oblasts for upgrading scientific and technical development and on the work carried out by [words indistinct].

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting. Members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau participated in the work of the convocation.

GEORGIAN CP PLENUM HELD IN TBILISI

PM101545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondent G. Lebanidze report under the general heading "Communists Discuss Decisions of CPSU Central Committee June Plenum; For Unity of Words and Deeds": "Georgia"]

[Text] Tbilisi -- Dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, sincere concern to step up party leadership of the economy, and the intensification of the struggle against all kinds of negative phenomena were the themes of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum held the other day to examine the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum. The main speaker -- D.I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee -- and the other speakers in the debates noted that in the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to achieve a qualitatively new stage in the development of Georgia's productive forces. During this period global social product is to increase by 25 percent and the average annual volume of agricultural output will grow by 14 percent. These rates will considerably increase the republic's contribution to the development of the all-union national economic complex.

Results are obvious, it was stated at the plenum, where restructuring is carried out not in words but in deeds. For instance, in the first 5 months of this year the until recently laggard collective at the Tbilisi Association named for the 50th anniversary of the USSR ensured production growth of 12.6 percent through improved labor productivity. Significant improvements have taken place in the work of the "Gruzbumprom" Association in Ingur. There have been notable changes at the Rustavi Cement Plant.

Unfortunately, these changes are not happening everywhere. Excuses and references to objective reasons are still often used as justifications in certain sectors and enterprises. The following ministers: B. Makashvili, light industry; T. Khachidze, local industry; A. Movsesyan, trade; and K. Saliya, consumer services, and K. Shavishvili, chairman of the republic Potrebsoyuz, have been clearly dragging their feet over restructuring their leadership style and methods and in purging the management apparatus of unscrupulous and unsuitable workers. They have been instructed to conduct a keener struggle against the shortcomings existing in their sectors.

The plenum posed with the utmost acuteness the question of the accelerated renovation of industrial enterprises. Great reserves exist in the rational utilization of existing equipment and capacities. Their improved operation in machine building alone would make it possible to boost production by more than 25 percent. And if work were organized on a two-shift basis output growth in the republic could amount to more than R300 million. Here is another example. There are now almost 370 computer complexes in Georgia; they employ a 10,000-strong army of specialists. But their returns from the viewpoint of simplifying the management apparatus and improving labor and production organization, are extremely low. Many computers stand idle or work at half capacity.

Power generation, machine building, and the chemical industry in the republic will be further developed in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Production of machines and equipment will grow by 70 percent and Georgia intends to reach the best world standards in terms of certain types of articles. The funds allocated to capital construciton will increase by one-fifth. A considerable proportion of these funds will be channeled into modernizing existing enterprises.

The republic is faced with serious problems in implementing two main social programs -- the Food Program and the program to expand production of consumer goods. The main task in agricultural production, the plenum participants said, is to enhance the work style and methods of organs of the State Agro-Industrial Committee and to improve economic work in the countryside. After all, situations like that of the last 2 years when losses accumulated in the republic's social economy amounted to R270 million can no longer be tolerated. It is necessary to also ensure high returns from reclaimed land, particularly irrigated land, and to improve the structure of processing industry's capacities. Great efforts are also necessary to improve the quality of tea and to switch the wine industry to the production of nonalcoholic drinks.

The plenum minced no words about cadres' responsibility for their assignments and the results of work. The leaders of the Kutaisi Automobile Plant were particularly sharply criticized for the low quality of the vehicles they produce. The plenum censured the working methods of Director General G. Gendzekhadze and demanded that he and the party committee fundamentally reorient their attitudes vis-a-vis people and work.

The speakers in the debates expressed dissatisfaction with the work of a number of scientific research institutes and planning and design institutes. The proportion of projects introduced at the Institute of Electrostatic Technology is still too low. Over the last 4 years not a single development has been introduced into agricultural production by the collective at the Tbilisi branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Comprehensive Problems of Machine Building for Stockraising and Feed Production. The leaders of the republic's sector and academic institutes have been instructed to switch more rapidly to the new system of paying and providing economic incentives for workers.

Georgia faces unprecedentedly large-scale tasks in the current 5-year plan. To cope with them each labor collective and each Communist needs the utmost will, energy, and creativity. It is time to switch from pledges and assurances to action.

GEORGIA'S YENUKIDZE DISCUSSES NATIONALITIES POLICY

PM101412 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 86 First Edition pp 2, 3

[Article by G. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, under the rubric "27th CPSU Congress: Strategy of Acceleration": "National Relations and International Education"]

[Text] 1.

The development of the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the nationalities question and of the party's Leninist nationalities policy is one of the outstanding contributions made by the 27th Party Congress to the theory and practice of communist building. As the new edition of the party program adopted by the congress says, "in its activity the CPSU gives comprehensive consideration to the multinational composition of Soviet society. The results of the path that has been traveled convincingly show: THE NATIONALITIES QUESTION WHICH WAS INHERITED FROM THE PAST HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY RESOLVED IN THE SOVIET UNION." [printed in boldface]

The Leninist nationalities policy has passed the test of historical practice. Its results constitute an enormous gain of socialism which has enriched world civilization. National oppression and national inequality in all their forms and manifestations have been destroyed once and for all. Unbreakable friendship and unity, cooperation and mutual assistance, and respect for the national culture and national dignity of peoples have been firmly instilled in the awareness of USSR citizens.

At the same time the party is today setting the task of further improving national relations. It proceeds from the premise that under the conditions in our multinational state and the process of the labor and life of more than 100 nations and ethnic groups, new facets, features, and questions of the development of these relations emerge, conditioned by the contemporary course of social progress. Therefore, as the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress noted, we must not "create the impression that national processes are without their problems. Contradictions are inherent in all development, and they are inevitable also in this sphere. The main point is to perceive their constantly emerging aspects and features, to seek and promptly provide correct answers to the questions posed by life."

Two interconnected trends, based on the general laws of socialism, constitute the main avenue for the improvement of national relations. Their essence and nature are accurately defined in the CPSU Program: "National relations in our country are distinguished both by the further flourishing of nations and ethnic groups and by their steady rapproachment which occurs on the basis of voluntariness, equality, and fraternal cooperation."

The ideological adversaries of socialism are trying to prove that the trend of rapproachment between Soviet nations supposedly hinders national flourishing. The entire historical experience of the land of the Soviets and our reality convincingly refute the false concepts of the apologists of bourgeois ideology: The closer the cooperation and mutual assistance between Soviet peoples in economic and cultural building, the greater the achievements in the socioeconomic and spiritual development of every nation and ethnic group. In turn the flourishing of socialist nations guarantees the strengthening of the economic and defense might and the social and spiritual progress of the whole of Soviet society.

This is why the party sets the task of consolidating union statehood and simultaneously further enhancing the role of republics, autonomous oblasts, and autonomous okrugs in resolving tasks affecting the whole people and in stepping up the participation of working people from all nationalities in the activity of organs of power and management.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state are showing constant concern to ensure that the contribution made by all republics and autonomous state formations to the development of union statehood and the country's unified national economic complex corresponds to the increased economic and spiritual potential. The creation of a new organ of management -- the State Agro-Industrial Committee -- serves as a graphic example of the enhanced role of republics' experience in making decisions affecting the whole state. A considerable part of the elements of the new economic management system underwent trials and was tested in practice in Georgia and Estonia. Innovations for improving the intersector production management system which were introduced in Poti and in Tbilisi's Zavodskiy Rayon now enjoy the keen interest and constant support of union organs.

The combination of local initiative and centralized management on a unionwide scale is now perceived by the party as the key issue in the further development of national relations. It is this approach toward the main avenue of nationalities policy that helps to overcome elements of parochialism, national exclusiveness, and parasitical sentiments.

2.

The buildup of each republic's material and spiritual potential within the framework of the country's unified national economic complex is a most important factor for the flourishing and rapproachment of nations and ethnic groups. The socialist economy, having become the material base for the internationalization of social life, has an effect on all aspects of national development, be they political, social, or spiritual.

Today the party is setting qualitatively new tasks -- to consistently strengthen the division of labor between republics, to equalize conditions of economic management, and to play an active part in the economic opening up of new regions and in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and promising sectors of the national economy giving due consideration to the specific features of republics. All this constitutes a most important condition for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

Assistance from union organs plays a significant role in the republic's present achievements. For example, the role of an important lever in eliminating "bottlenecks" in its economy has been played by the practice, introduced in the last few years, of bilateral measures by union ministries and departments and republic directive organs for the development of individual sectors of industry, and of scientific and technical sponsorship by a number of union scientific research and planning institutes, and leading enterprises in the country of related enterprises in the Georgian SSR. All this is highly significant for the resolution of key tasks of its socioeconomic development.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan period the republic has to increase the production of industrial output by 25 percent and ensure preferential growth for electrical engineering, the electronics industry, and instrument making. The volume of gross agricultural output also has to increase by 14 percent, ensuring considerable growht of the production of tea, citrus fruit, grapes, fruit, and vegetables. These complex and responsible tasks can be solved only in close cooperation and active mutual assistance with the fraternal republics.

The party sets as one of the key tasks in its program the development of a unified culture of the Soviet people that is socialist in content, multifaceted in national form, and international in spirit, on the basis of the best achievements and original progressive traditions of the USSR's peoples. This goal is attainable only on the basis of Leninist concern for the development of the national culture of every nation and ethnic group and the creation of favorable conditions for providing the fullest possible scope for their spiritual and creative energies.

The interconnection of national cultures is intensifying and their reciprocal enrichment is growing under the conditions of acceleration of the republics' socioeconomic development. But this does not in any way lead to the levling of national cultures; on the contrary, it helps their real development and offers the broadest possible opportunities for Soviet people to share all the best works produced by the talent and creative genius of every one of the USSR's peoples.

It is logical that our country devotes enormous attention to the free development and equal use of native languages. In Georgia alone newspapers are published in six and radio programs broadcast in seven of the languages of USSR peoples. Schools teach in the Georgian, Russian, Abkhazaian, Osetian, Azerbaijani, Armenian, and Greek languages. A number of party and government resolutions have been adopted on improving the teaching of native languages. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, the republic, as well as the entire country, devotes particular attention to the tasks of ensuring universal command of the Russian language, which has been voluntarily adopted by Soviet people as the means of communications between nations.

3.

The specific features of the development of national relations at the present stage, conditioned by the political, economic, social, and cultural achievements of real socialism, dictate the need for a more thorough and more comprehensive approach to the tasks of Soviet people's international and patriotic education.

Today, in the light of the 27th party congress decisions, it is becoming particularly clear that it is high time to abandon the declamatory, simplistic, and formal methods of educational work still extant in the pratical work of party organizations and ideological institutions, methods which not only do not promote but at times actually harm the shaping of our people's internationalist world outlook. It is not declamatory attitudes but, in V.I. Lenin's words, great attentiveness toward the interests of various nations that must become the determining factor in the improvement of international education. The experience of the Georgian party organization proves that when this Leninist principle is ignored the result may be a certain distortion of national awareness and the emergence of unhealthy sentiments, parochialism, and national exclusiveness.

There are not, and there cannot be any insignificant or minor issues in international education: Here it is important to take into account the economic, social, and specifically national aspects and to be able to perceive pressing problems comprehensively and solve them promptly on the basis of the party's Leninist nationalities policy. It is in this spirit that Georgia's party organization is systematically striving to organize its work. In the conditions of a multinational republic, ranking second in the country after the RSFSR in the number of autonomous formations and with representatives of more than 80 nations and ethnic groups living and working shoulder to shoulder, it is particularly important to analyze constantly and extensively and to consider the effect on the awareness of various population groups of the socioeconomic transformations being implemented and how the spiritual and social needs of various nations and ethnic groups are satisfied. This work will benefit greatly from the activities of the Coordination Council for Mutual Relations Between Nations and the International Education of Working People, which was formed on the base of the country's first Museum of the Friendship of Peoples under the republic Academy of Sciences and is chaired by a secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Practice shows that in international and patriotic education it is especially important to make skillful use of mass political events and sociopolitical occasions, skillfully combining ideological education work with the resolution of specific economic and social tasks, in other words, with ensuring internationalism and the friendship of peoples in action, in practical deeds and labor accomplishments. Rich and useful experience along this avenue was accumulated by the Georgian party organization during the preparation for and celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia, and the 40th anniversary of the great victory. The celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Georgiyevsk Treaty between Russia and Georgia turned into a profoundly impressive demonstration of the historic union of the two peoples and the inviolability of their centuries-old traditions of friendship and brotherhood for the sake of the implementation of supreme humanitarian ideals.

The solicitous attitude toward progressive popular traditions and customs, which reflect most vividly the best features of the people's national character and their moral and spiritual creed, toward everything that brings them closer to other nations, is an important part of international education and the shaping of high standards in relations between nations. While introducing Soviet holidays, rituals, and ceremonies, it is important to preserve the diverse national forms of historical origin and, at the same time, to imbue them with a new socialist and international meaning. An example of this is provided in Soviet Georgia by such holidays of the people which have gained widespread public recognition as "Tbilisoba," the holiday of Transcaucasian young people's friendship, and the commemorative celebration days devoted to outstanding people of Georgia and to glorious sons and daughters of the fraternal peoples -- Vladimir Mayakovskiy, Nariman Narimanov, Vaan Teryan, and Lesya Ukrainka.

While taking the interests of nations and ethnic groups into account in ideological work, it is also necessary to bear in mind the existence of falsely understood national interests, which are most often linked with outdated traditions and customs, religious prejudices, and other phenomena still surviving from the past. It is still possible to come across isolated instances when cadres from indigenous and nonindigenous nations and ethnic groups are set in opposition to one another, instances of an exaggerated interpretation of specific features of national mentality and national character, and a number of cases involving a certain deviation from party and class principles when evaluating facts of national history and culture.

It was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress that meticulous tact and circumspection in everything concerning policy toward nationalities and affecting the interests of every nation and ethnic group and people's national feelings must, at the same time, be combined with principled struggle against manifestations of national narrow-mindedness and arrogance, nationalism, and chauvinism, regardless of their form. Precisely these antitheses of the Soviet way of life and ideologically and politically immature individuals who have succumbed to their influence present a convenient target for our ideological adversaries.

Foreign radio voices often slanderously claim that constant oppression of national minorities is supposedly practised in the USSR with a view to hindering the development of their cultures. A rebuff to these fabrications is provided by specific facts from Georgia's cultural life: They include the splendid tours abroad by Georgian theaters, the numerous first prizes won by Georgian movie makers at all-union and international film festivals, and the 2 Lenin Prizes and 20 USSR State Prizes awarded in the last 5 years alone to the best works by the republic's workers in literature and art.

Young people are increasingly often the main target for ideological conditioning by Western propaganda. Under these conditions the importance and topicality of their patriotic and ideological tempering and of their education in a spirit of high political vigilance and loyalty to the lofty ideals of socialism and communism increase most obviously.

In parallel with the intensification of counterpropaganda work, the exposure of bourgeois propaganda insinuations, and convincing and well-argued propagandization of the advantages of socialism, it is necessary to profoundly and comprehensively explain Marxist-Leninist ideas and the CPSU's program stipulations on the nationalities question and use this as a basis to shape firm patriotic and international beliefs and to inculcate a lofty feeling of pride in the multinational motherland and readiness to defend it. All this must be at the core of educational work in schools, vocational and technical colleges, VUZ's, and young people's labor collectives.

The purposeful patriotic and international tempering of young people is closely interwoven with the tasks of developing their moral character. The education of young men and women in the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the older generations of Soviet people has an important role to play. Georgia's party and Komsomol organizations strive to ensure that the wonderful slogan "No one has been forgotten, nothing has been forgotten" becomes a principle of young people's daily attitude toward the memory of the heroes who have given their lives for the motherland's freedom and independence.

On the basis of the strength of friendship, Soviet people successfully overcome all difficulties encountered along their path; they share both joys and sorrows. It is a highly significant fact that, following the Chernobyl accident, Georgia invited more than 3,000 Ukrainian children to spend their summer vacation at young pioneer camps, while thousands of working people in the republic transferred their savings to the Chernobyl aid fund.

Particular importance is attached to the question of international education in multinational labor collectives, where the common goals and tasks shared by the representatives of various nations create good conditions for uniting people in the process of labor and for cultivating the feeling of belonging to a united family. Everyone in Georgia knows, for example, that the labor victories and social achievements of the flagship of the republic's industry -- Tbilisi's G. Dimitrov aviation plant -- are largely conditioned by the cohesion of the collective, which today consists of workers and employees from 25 ethnic groups working shoulder to shoulder.

"The party," the new edition of the CPSU Program says, "will continue its tireless work to ensure that Soviet man combines love for the motherland of October, for the land where he was born and grew up, and pride in the historical accomplishments of the world's first socialist states with proletarian socialist internationalism.... The party and our state are keen to ensure that the feelings of friendship and brotherhood which unite all nations and ethnic groups in the USSR, a high standard of communication between nations, and implacability toward manifestations of national narrow-mindedness and national egoism are inherent in every Soviet person...."

The implementation of these demands depends to a decisive extent on every Communist and every leader, no matter in which sector they may work, and on their political, ideological, and moral responsibility for the principled implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy.

The entire course of the historical development of Soviet society and our multinational state offers tangible proof that socialist internationalism is the most vivid example of the historical advantages of socialism, that it is a creative force which generously nurtures the daring plans, deeds, and accomplishments of the USSR's peoples.

CPSU, GOVERNMENT PASS RESOLUTION ON OUTPUT QUALITY

PM101546 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian First Edition 2 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution entitled "On Measures To Fundamentally Improve Output Quality."

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers consider it a most important practical task of union republic communist party central committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, ministries and departments, trade union and Komsomol organs, associations, enterprises, and organizations to implement the 27th CPSU Congress guidelines on fundamentally improving output quality so as to achieve a decisive breakthrough in this important area within the 12th 5-Year Plan. Improving the quality of output and current work must be a matter for all the party, all the state, and all the people, the central element in the elaboration and implementation of long-term, 5-year, and annual plans, an object of constant attention and monitoring, and the main factor in assessing the activity of each labor collective.

The resolution specifies a range of organizational, economic, and legal measures aimed at raising the technical standard and quality of output.

It is established that designers and scientific research, planning and design, planning and technological, and other organizations bear full responsibility for achieving the long-term requirements for technical standard and qualtiy when creating or fundamentally modernizing machinery, equipment, and manufacturing processes and that general (chief) designers bear personal responsibility for achieving these indicators.

Leaders of associations, enterprises, and organizations are instructed to ensure the extensive introduction of automated planning, modeling, artistic design, and other progressive methods of developing new types of industrial and consumer goods, carry out compulsory comprehensive testing of products, and develop the research laboratory and test-design base.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, together with the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, ministries, and departments are instructed to create in the country in 1986-1987 an effective information system to provide designers with the necessary information on the latest achievements and trends in the development of Soviet and foreign science and technology.

It is deemed expedient to hold officials materially and administratively liable for misrepresenting information on the existing world standard when assessing output quality. The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the USSR Ministry of Justice are instructed to formulate the appropriate proposals on this question.

The creators of the final product are empowered to prescribe for the designers of materials and components binding targets for the technical standard, service life, reliability, quality, and test conditions for that output.

The attention of leaders of scientific research institutes and design bureaus is drawn to the need to make fuller use of the rights granted to them to provide increments for scientific workers, designers, and technologists for carrying out complex and responsible work. When the scale of these increments is determined, output certified in the top quality category is to be given prime consideration.

To increase the moral interest and social recognition of the producers of designs of very great national economic significance, it has been decided to name fundamentally new types of output and manufacturing processes for such people.

Ministries and departments are instructed to formulate targeted scientific and technical programs to improve the quality and reliability of output for 1986-1990 and the period through 2000 and to include in them:

The forecasting of indicators of the technical standard and quality of goods; the development of fundamental and applied research into the problems of quality and reliability; the raising of the standard of metrological backup for production; the creation of test, diagnostic, and test bench equipment; increased demands on production organization, equipment and instruments, and monitoring and measuring facilities.

The labor collectives of associations, enterprises, and organizations have been set the task of substantially accelerating the assimilation in production of promising design projects and manufacturing processes and the very latest materials, and the wide-scale introduction of scientific and technical achievements.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology together with ministries and departments are instructed to generalize and disseminate the work experience of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Science's Institute of Arc Welding named for Ye.O. Paton, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building's "Uralmash" production association, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building's "Kriotekhnika" all-union science-and-production association, and other associations, enterprises, and organizations which have achieved significant results in raising the technical standard of production and in the production of modern, high-quality output.

The particular attention of leaders of ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises is drawn to the wide-scale introduciton of automated control systems and the monitoring of manufacturing process, the preferential development of means to prepare production and shops' capacities for the production of modern types of instruments and technological equipment, and the priority provision of the latest types of equipment for finishing operations. It is deemed necessary to hold regular intersector technological exhibitions for the exchange of experience on the introduction of progressive technical solutions into production.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers believe that the solution of the problem of fundamentally improving output quality is the direct duty of each collective and each worker, specialist, and leader. The campaign to improve output quality must become a norm of labor collectives' everyday life.

Associations, enterprises, and organizations must bear full responsibility for output quality and competitiveness in the world market and for ensuring that new goods and materials meet the most stringent demands guaranteeing scientific and technical progress. Indicators of the technical standard and quality of output must be paramount when assessing the results of economic activity and forming collectives' economic incentive funds.

It is laid down that the amounts recovered from associations and enterprises in the form of sanctions for the manufacture and supply of substandard output are applied to that part of the profits intended for the formation of the economic incentive funds of associations, enterprises, and organizations.

Personal responsibility for the production of substandard output rests on the direct organizers of production -- from the leader to the foreman. The systematic production of output which deviates from the standards and technical conditions will be viewed as evidence of those leaders' lack of professional preparedness for the fulfillment of their duties and unsuitability for their post.

The consumer is empowered to unilaterally cancel a contract with a supplier in the event of the repeated delivery of poor quality output. In that event the supplier is obliged to suspend or terminate the production of the output in question and compensate the customer for the damage resulting form the cancellation of the contract. The leaders responsible for causing the contract to be canceled bear a liability in accordance with the existing law and the ministries responsible for such suppliers are obliged to ensure that output is replaced by a time to be agreed with customers.

Leaders of ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises are instructed to reorganize the activity of technical monitoring services and step up their role in improving output quality. This means providing comprehensive support for the technical monitoring services in exposing and preventing shoddy work and violations of manufacturing discipline, increasing the authority of monitoring apparatus workers within the labor collective, reinforcing the technical monitoring service with highly skilled, principled, and demanding workers, and increasing the equipment of those services with modern monitoring and test facilities.

Technical monitoring service workers must rigorously fulfill their main task of preventing the production of output which does not accord with normative-technical documentation and wage a determined struggle against shoddy workmen and those who violate manufacturing discipline. In the event of violations of manufacturing discipline or the failure of output to meet the set requirements, leaders of technical monitoring services are empowered to cease acceptance monitoring and suspend the dispatch of the finished product to consumers until measures have been taken to eliminate the shortcomings.

It is envisaged that monitoring of components, materials, and semi-finished goods on receipt will be introduced at all associations and enterprises with the responsibility for this placed on the technical monitoring services. Ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises which supply raw and other materials and components are instructed to take urgent and exhaustive measures to ensure the production of high-quality output in the light of the results of the monitoring carried out on receipt by the consumer.

It is deemed necessary to change the system of labor remuneration and material incentives for technical monitoring services workers not linked to the results of the economic activity of associations and enterprises. The quality of the output produced is to be the sole criterion for assessing the labor of these services' workers.

With the aim of organizing the inspection of finished goods and monitoring the activity of associations and enterprises on questions of quality, a decision has been taken to create a special organ of extradepartmental control -- a state inspection service [gosudarstvennaya priyemka] -- subordinated to the USSR State Committee for Standards [Gosstandart]. [paragraph continues]

The Gosstandart is instructed to introduce on 1 January 1987 a state inspection service at associations and enterprises producing the most important national economic output as well as consumer goods.

It is planned to enhance the Gosstandart's role and responsibility in pursuing an integrated state policy on questions of output quality. The Gosstandart is obliged to ensure: coordination of the activity of ministries and departments aimed at achieving consistent indicators of quality, reliability, and a high technical standard of the output being produced; active influence on the quality of output by means of the systematic improvement of standards and metrological backup; high effectiveness of the activity of the state inspection service's organs; and extensive participation with ministreis and departments in the work of international standards organizations.

The USSR Gosstandart, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, ministries, and departments are instructed to take measures to improve the selection of specialists for membership of certification commissions and to increase their responsibility for ensuring the fulfillment of the obligations placed on them and the correct exercises of the rights granted to them; and to place personal responsibility for the objective assessment of output subject to certification on the chairman of the State Certification Commission.

Ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, and organizations are instructed to carry out the planned and continuous improvement of workers' and specialists' skills with the aim of ensuring that their vocational training matches the constantly rising level of equipment and technology. For this purpose they are to make extensive use of customized courses, schools for the study of advanced means and methods of labor, study circles, and seminars. They are to introduce the training of new production workers and engeineering and technical staff in the particualr features of manufacturing and laobr processes and to familiarize them in detail with the demands made on the qualtiy of current output and work. Workers are to be trained during the transition to new manufacturing processes and the assimilation of new types of output and this is to be regarded as an important constituent of production preparation. Workers and engineering and technical staff are to receive general education in quality matters in 1986-1987.

Leaders of associations, enterprises, and party and trade union committees are instructed to create qualtiy groups at associations, enterprises, shops, and sections as a form of ensuring all working people's specific involvment in and active influence on the comprehensive improvement of current output quality and also to make wider use of the potential of the team form of labor for improving output quality. The role of team collectives, team councils, and team leaders' councils must be intensified here. It is deemed necessary that the production team should bear collective responsibility for the production of substandard output and compensate for the damage from the team's earnings and during the distribution of earnings should take account of the specific blame of individual workers. Team collectives which produce good quality output and have achieved faultless work are to be awarded the title "Excellent Quality Team" and be allowed to use the team seal of quality in their work. An increased scale of material incentives is to be instituted for such collectives.

It is established that pay additions and increments are not to be paid out in a month in which instances of shoddy work or the lowering of output quality are discovered and the increments in question are to be removed entirely for the regular production of substandard output or a significant lowering of quality.

It is deemed expedient to increase the material responsibility for damage caused to an enterprise by workers and employees during the performance of labor duties resulting from the manufacture of substandard output or the spoilage or destruction of materials, goods, semi-finished materials, and other output through negligence. Leaders of associations, enterprises, and organizations are empowered to reduce the skill grades for gross violations of manufacturing discipline. The skill grade (class or category) is restored under the procedure laid down for the conferment of a grade (classes and categories).

The resolution recommends that the individual and collective forms of labor emulation which have proved their worth in practice be developed, that competition be launched according to the "worker's relay" principle, that the role of contests for the title "Best in the Profession" be enhanced, and that the activity of creative cooperation teams of workers and engineering and technical staff for the fundamental improvement of output quality at all stages of development and production be stepped up.

To provide incentives for workers of production and science-and-production associations, enterprises, scientific research, planning design, and technological planning organizations it has been decided to institute an extra five USSR State Prizes for outstanding achievements in the fundamental improvement of the quality of output and consumer goods of very great national economic significance and also to institute 10 USSR Council of Ministries prizes ranging from R15,000 to R20,000 for the attainment of consistently high output quality by labor collectives.

USSR ministries and departments are instructed to prepare and ratify the appropriate normative acts based on the requirements of this resolution.

In amplification of this resolution the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have adopted a resolution "On Increasing the Material Interest and Responsibility of Workers of the Technical Monitoring Services of Associations and Enterprises and State Inspection Service Organs for Ensuring the Production of High-quality Output." Measures have been laid down for increasing labor remuneration and stepping up material and moral incentives for monitoring workers and monitoring foremen and engineering and technical personnel of these services commensurate with their professional skill and personal contribution to the overall results of the collective's work to improve the quality of output.

The USSR Council of Ministers has ratified regulations for the state inspection of output at associations and enterprises.

Amendments and additions have been made by USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree to certain USSR legislative acts on labor.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Minsters express confidence that workers and employees, scientists, and engineering and technical staff of associations, enterprises, scientific research, planning and design, planning and technological, and other organizations will do everything necessary to ensure the successful fulfillment of the tasks set in fundamentally improving the quality of output and work.

Standards Official Comments

LD021643 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The decree by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures to radically improve the quality of goods being produced is published in the press today. Igor Ivanovich Isayev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards, comments:

[Begin Isayev recording] In the light of the fact that a radical improvement in the quality of output is, in present conditions, one of the key economic and political tasks to implement the conception of acceleration and the decisions of the 27th party congress, the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government have now adopted this decree on measures to improve radically the quality of goods being produced.

This decree includes a whole package of organizational, technical, theoretical, and ideological measures, which will begin to take effect from the very beginning, will begin to work. This will make it possible to create the conditions in the country, an atmosphere which must certainly have an effect on the qualtiy of goods being produced. The decree aims to psychologically restructure people to overcome the force of inertia and the belief that quantity is more important than quality. Raising the quality of production must become everybody's concern.

First and foremost, an atmosphere, a moral climate, must be created in the collectives so that each person who produces rubbish should feel condemnation and discomfort, and each person who works well should receive support, approval, and a material reward. Particular attention is paid to the need for extensive socialist competition on questions of quality. It envisages the dissemination of experience of work certification of output, such as has been accumulated at the Avtovaz association, and the experience of collective cooperation, and the participation of all public organizations in the struggle for quality.

In a word, we are faced with a huge amount of work and activity. Every one of us must be active and only then can we achieve a radical rise in the quality of output. [end recording]

BRIEFS

YENISEY OIL, GAS FLOW -- The Igarka oil and gas prospecting expedition has struck a flow of oil and gas-condensate on the left bank of the Yenisey River. The drillers have been working in the area, 150 km northwest of Igarka, for a little over a year. Drilling of two more boreholes will soon be completed; a number of areas are being tested for gas. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Jul 86 LD]

PECHORA OIL, GAS DEPOSIT -- The development of another oil and gas deposit has gotten underway in this country. The design capacity of the deposits in the basin of the Pechora River in the north of the country's European part is about 1 million tons of oil a year. The region is becoming one the country's leading oil supplies. Oil there is found not only at the edge of the Artic coast but on the Artic sea shelf. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 13 Jul 86 LD]

COSMONAUTS TO RETURN TO EARTH 16 JULY

LD141222 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are completing research and experiments on board the orbital complex "Mir" -- "Soyuz T-15" and are preparing the station for a flight in automatic mode.

Today the cosmonauts are to make the photography of some areas of the territory of the German Democratic Republic within the framework of the "Geoex-86" experiment under the programme of the international complex project "Study of the Dynamics of Geosystems by Remote Control Methods."

The objective of that joint experiment being carried out by the socialist countries is to practice the methods of study of the state of various ecological systems by means of aerospace equipment for long-distance earth probing.

The "Geoex-86" experiment is being carried out on the GDR's territory. The photography of the earth's surface from the "Mir" station is accompanied with simultaneous photography from the artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1602" as well as from laboratory planes.

The results of the experiment will be used to control the state of forest tracts and farmland, in planning environmental protection measures in the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Tomorrow the crew will carry out a concluding series of photography under the programme of the experiment "Geoex-86".

According to reports from orbit and data of telemetric information, the flight of the orbital complex "Mir" -- "Soyuz T-15" is proceeding normally. Both cosmonauts feel well. They are to return to earth on July 16.

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENTS IN MICROCOMPUTER TECHNOLOGY -- Moscow, 7 July, (TASS) -- Soviet scientists have developed minicomputers that can perform up to 2 billion operations per second. An APN correspondent has learned this in an interview with Nikolay Prokhorov, director of the Electronic Control Equipment Institute. The new equipment is 50 percent more efficient than similar American machines. Nikolay Prokhorov said that at present the USSR is developing devices that work on the basis of new principles, for example, on the basis of gas-discharge (Perrie) panels, and liquid crystals. Experimental models of universal reading terminals and peripheral devices for fifth generation computers are being prepared. A computer of this generation will have to act in the capacity of a professional assistant to the human being, for example, where it is necessary to recognize printed and handwritten characters, graphics, to translate texts into other languages, and to conduct a dialogue with the human being. For this purpose, intelligent terminals performing the roles of human aural, speech, and vision systems, are being developed. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0845 GMT 7 Jul 86 LD]